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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1862.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DISASTER RETRIEVED.

Recapture of Front Royal by the National Forces.

SURPRISE OF THE ENEMY.

Six Rebel Officers and 150 Privates Taken Prisoners.

Our Loss Eight Killed and Five Wounded.

Gallant Conduct of the Rhode Island Cavalry

Capture of a Large Amount of Transportation.

Advance of General Banks from Harper's Ferry.

Washington, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch received at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing, all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers, and one hundred and fifty privates.

Among the officers captured are Capt. Beckwith West, of the Forty-eighth Virginia; First Lieut. Gemmell, of the Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. R. Dickson and Waterman, of the Twelfth Georgia.

We recaptured eighteen of our own troops, taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom were:

Maj. Wm. F. Collins, First Vermont Cavalry.

Geo. H. Griffin, Adjutant, Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. Duryea, Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Fred. Farr, Adjutant, Maryland Infantry.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the Associated Press reporter gives the names of our killed as follows:

Capt. Wm. P. Ainsworth,	Corp. John C. Babcock,
Corp. D. B. Barnard,	Edward R. Barnard,
Cyrus A. Brackett,	Calvin Cushman,
Ben. Lashure,	E. B. Allen,

—all of the Rhode Island Cavalry.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

Washington, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch from Gen. Banks to the Secretary of War, states that the Fifth New-York Cavalry, Col. Deforest commanding, entered Martinsburgh this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon, muskets, ammunition, and an American flag. Col. Deforest reports that Col. Kenly is at Winchester, wounded.

Baltimore, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch just received here says that Col. Deforest, of the New-York Cavalry of Gen. Banks' *corps d'armée*, has advanced beyond Martinsburgh. He reports this morning that Col. Kenly is at Winchester, wounded.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of Williamsport, May 27, says:

"As Gen. Banks was passing through Winchester, and murderous volleys were being fired from windows and house-tops, a rebel standing in a doorway sighted a double-barreled gun at him. The act was observed by a private in the Forty-sixth, named John Clark, who hastily 'drawing a bead,' killed the assassin, and saved the General's life. The General subsequently asked his name, and thanked him.

When it was ascertained that retreat was inevitable the convalescents in the hospitals at Winchester were notified, and all who could, hastily left; some who had been suffering for weeks with rheumatism and other diseases finding themselves suddenly made whole. A shell was fired by the rebels into the court-house, used by our troops as a hospital; and it is positively asserted that not only were our sick and wounded bayoneted and sabred, but one building in which they were was burned.

Before leaving, all the medical stores were taken into a yard and fired by the Medical Purveyor, Dr. Baxter. The commissary stores were also destroyed to save them from the enemy. While Dr. Baxter was destroying his supplies, he was fired upon repeatedly from his old boarding-place, the Taylor House.

The ordnance train was under the charge of Lieut. W. J. Augustine, and was removed most successfully. While pushing his wagons ahead from Winchester, a call for ammunition was given, and he sent back seven wagons. Five subsequently were saved, but the other two were captured in the town. One contained 440 rounds of spherical case shot for Parrot guns, and the other assorted ammunition. A few miles this side of Winchester another wagon broke down, but the contents were previously thrown into a creek near by, and the wagon burned by the Lieutenant.

Gen. Banks' body-guard, the Zouaves d'Afrique, Capt. Collis, were selected for the important position of bridge-burners, in case the enemy should attack the column in the rear, and for this purpose they remained at Strasburgh until late in the afternoon. Hearing heavy cannonading in advance, Capt. Collis abandoned the idea of burning the bridges, lest our own troops should have to retire, and pushed on towards Winchester.

Nothing happened until they reached Middletown, where they discovered that a fight was raging in the town. Capt. Collis was unable to obtain any information as to the true state of affairs, the excited and terror-stricken cavalrymen, who were galloping away, being unwilling to wait a single instant.

In this critical condition of affairs, the Zouaves deployed as skirmishers behind a stone wall, on the southern edge of the town, and anxiously waited the appearance of the enemy. They were not kept long in suspense; the rebels advanced in close column *en masse* down three streets of the town—three regiments of infantry, and about two, perhaps three, companies of cavalry.

As the regiment in the centre arrived within one hundred yards of the stone wall it halted, and gave the Zouaves a volley which made their stone breastwork literally shake. This was returned with terrible effect by the 'Red Legs;' and by rapid and true firing this whole brigade of rebels was held in check, at a distance of less than a hundred paces, by these brave fellows, who, I am informed, mustered only seventy men, all told. The enemy now came down the other streets, and formed in line of battle on both flanks, compelling the Zouaves to retreat, which they did in perfect order, four abreast, double quick, without the slightest show of alarm or panic.

Capt. Abert, Chief of the Topographical Engineers on Gen. Banks' staff, says that this retreat was the most orderly movement of the kind on record.

After having fallen back about a mile they discovered Hampton's Pennsylvania battery, of four guns, coming to their relief. This was their salvation, so, rallying on the guns, Capt. Hampton placed them in battery, and opened upon the advancing enemy, who had now formed in line of battle, seven regiments strong. This was only a temporary check, however; on they came, and the retreat continued to Strasburgh, where Capt. Collis was reinforced by Col. Tompkins, with six companies of cavalry and fifty infantry men, who had been guarding the Commissary stores.

Driven to the wall, this little handful of men, about five hundred, gave the enemy battle, and drove them back with great loss and confusion to Middletown.

Capt. Collis lost, killed, William McClane, James Britton and Jaques Laurier, and wounded, Charles Fedalen, who was also taken prisoner.

The Zouaves then took possession of thirty five wagons which had been abandoned by the troops, and taking a circuitous route over the mountains and through the woods, they got within three miles of Winchester on Saturday night; here they met Gen. Ewell's pickets and turned back, changing their course toward the Romney Pike, and marching twelve miles, by which route they arrived before Winchester at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, just as Gen. Banks evacuated it. Again cut off, heart-broken, tired, hungry and barefooted, they made one more effort, and took the mountains a second time, intending to cross the Potomac at Pan-Pan tunnel. Arriving at Bloomery Gap, a distance of thirty miles, they were informed that the enemy were in force at Cacapon Bridge, about ten miles in advance.

Again changing their course, they turned to the right, and made for Hancock, on the Potomac, a further distance of thirty-three miles, which point they reached on Monday, at noon, bringing with them the thirty-five wagons and stores. They have received the highest praise from the Commanding General and all the officers who witnessed their cool bravery.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh, Penn., *Chronicle* writes, under date of Williamsport, Md., May 26:

"It is generally believed that the rebel force was about 22,000, under command of Gens. Ewall, Johnston and Jackson. We pushed forward in good order to the Virginia shore, (thirty-seven miles,) opposite Williamsport, where the main body, together with the brigades and supply trains, remained until to-day. The ferry and ford have been constantly at work and in use all day. The water is quite high for fording, and there is considerable risk in doing so. Last night many mules got drowned in attempting to cross. To-day (Monday) the regiments are forming, and going into camp. Capt. Morgan and myself brought our companies' and own baggage and camp equipage, rations, &c., over in a skiff.

Gen. Banks' Body Guard was left behind on Saturday to guard the passage at Cedar Creek Bridge. It was generally believed that the company had been taken prisoners, but they succeeded in taking a different route, and crossed the river at Hancock, about 25 miles above this. At Newtown we supposed that we would have had a general engagement on Saturday. All prepared for the work. The First Brigade took off their knapsacks, haversacks, &c., and laid them in the fence corners, and with a yell moved forward to action. The main body must have been far off to our right at this place, and after we passed charged in on our rear, which was followed up to Winchester.

The following were the casualties in Capt. Hampton's Battery: Capt. Hampton, Q. M. Sergeant; D. A. Stewart, W. Lafferty, Q. M. Sergeant; Cornelius Roof, blacksmith; Hiram Neely, blacksmith; John McAleese, Albert Evans, David Whitline, Valentine A. Wise, Milton Slotley, John Hanshaw, John Pierce, —— Garrison, W. Lacey, Ed. Capple, John Smiley, James Stackhouse, John Harrison, John James, M. Keck, with a battery wagon, forge, and four baggage wagons were missing at Cedar Creek on Saturday, and are now doubtless in the hands of the rebels. I saw Lieuts. Fleming and Harbours yesterday, after the battle and retreat.

In Co. F, Capt. Ben. Morgan, the following are known to be wounded: John Dunwoody, wounded and left in the hospital at Winchester; Sergeant D. B. Nelson, wounded badly, and left on field, supposed fatally; W. H. Sterling, wounded in the head, and left at hospital, seriously; Corporal Dumont C. Dake, by accident, in the leg, with bayonet; Chas. Shankle, wounded in neck. Others were missing, but might arrive in camp this afternoon. I think that these were all that were wounded.

In Capt. W. L. Foulk's Company—Wounded in the hip, private A. Richey; private Frank Dougherty, leg broken with a musket ball; Daniel Scott, wounded slightly on the arm with a shell. The two former men were taken off the field soon after they were wounded, and placed in the hospital. The latter, (Scott,) come into camp to-day. Other members of the company had not reported up to 12 o'clock this morning, but had been seen on the road this side of Martinsburgh.

About 750 of our sick at Strasburgh fell into the hands of the rebels—about 700 belonged to Shields' Division, and the balance to Gen. Williams'. There were 12 or 15 killed in the Forty-sixth Regiment; killed, wounded and missing, about 125. At Strasburgh, on Saturday morning, we learned the surprise of the First Maryland Regiment, &c. There was also in that engagement two companies of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, one company of the Second Massachusetts, one company of the Third Wisconsin, and one company of the Twenty-seventh Indiana.

The following are the killed, wounded and missing in Knapp's Battery, which I have from Lieut. Atwell:

Sergt. William Cowell, Sergt. Edward Hamman, wounded in leg, escaped; Corp. Wm. Robinson, killed; Corp. Wm. Hunter, prisoner; Corp. James P. Stewart, escaped; Corp. Wm. P. Atwell, prisoner; Anderson, escaped; Alison, prisoner; James Atwell, prisoner; George Bogge, prisoner; James Clair, prisoner; George Copeland; Robert Cornelius, prisoner; Charles Dorman, prisoner; Wm. Dewitt, killed; Donahoe, prisoner; Isaac S. Edgar, killed; Daniel Fessler, prisoner; Falto; A. Y. Green, prisoner; Gilland; Louis Gewinger, prisoner; Henry Gibson, prisoner; W. M. Kirkpatrick, prisoner; Kugan; Maloney, prisoner; Moody; Charles R. Meyers, killed; John Matthews, prisoner; George Knoblock, prisoner; Joseph Robinson; James Suilesburgh, prisoner; Samuel Smith; P. B. Shriver, prisoner; Thompson; Teeters; Theo. Weaver, prisoner."

GEN. FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Wednesday gives the following late and interesting intelligence from Gen. Fremont's Department:

"One of our editorial corps returned last evening from Franklin, Pendleton County, eighty miles south of New Creek, which was, up to Sunday last, the headquarters of Gen. Fremont. It is distant 24 miles from Monterey, and 65 from Staunton, and is on the same line of latitude with New Market, Gen. Banks' former headquarters, in the adjoining valley. It is a place hard of access from New Creek, by reason of two rivers intervening, and also on account of the miserable condition of the last twenty miles of the road along the mountains that skirt the South Branch.

On Saturday last, late in the day, Gen. Fremont received a dispatch from the Secretary of War *to fall back with his entire command to the support of Gen. Banks*, and at daylight on Sunday the troops commenced breaking camps by regiments, and by 12 o'clock in the day that whole army of over twenty thousand men were on the move. Within the last twenty-four hours they had succeeded in getting full rations, something which they had not had for several days previous. They were eager for a fight, and the whole line sang exultant songs as they filed out into the main road.

No one outside of the General's confidential advisers of course knew the object of the move, but the guessing was remarkably accurate. Some said the idea was to get nearer our supplies; others to get in the rear of the rebels, and in conjunction with McDowell 'bag' them after they had chased Banks far enough. Others supposed it was to protect our communication with New Creek and Cumberland by means of a line thrown out from Moorefield to Green Spring Run, which will probably turn out to be the correct supposition.

The people in Hardy County, along in the valley, incline to be loyal. In Pendleton County, further on, they incline the other way. There is a vast amount of ignorance to be met with in a day's journey. Indeed, the backwardness of the people in all that makes up advancement and progress is in striking contrast with the beauties and capacities of the country. Very few school houses are to be seen. The people nearly all wear homespun—talk a whining vernacular—and are anything and everything in their politics, according as they find you are. There are many exceptions, of course, for there are the very strongest exceptions to be met with, both on the side of the Union and secession—especially among the female persuasion, who, as elsewhere, are quite violent in their feelings and expressions about the war.

Bushwhacking seems to be just cleverly commencing, and Gen. Fremont is nipping it in the bud as promptly as possible. His scouts have made short work of some of the whackers, and will make even shorter work of all who are caught. We may expect to hear of exciting incidents along the line of his command, both in the guerrilla line and in other respects, in a few days."

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Confederate Steamers in Port.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt. Winthrop, from Nassau, N. P., May 23, with logwood and cotton to C. C. Duncan, arrived yesterday. She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days. The *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, the *Santee* from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly*, sailed May 20, for Charleston. The *Hannibal* brings the following passengers, Mr. H. Galacar, lady and son; J. Cohen and lady; Miss E. Murphy, Miss N. Murphy, Miss J. Illing, E. Barnston, M. Dectel, J. Musgrove, Mrs. Ellen J. Hodgdon.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

An Attack no longer Apprehended—Accidents and Incidents—Trouble in the New-York Eleventh Militia, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Harper's Ferry, Sunday, May 31.

No More war news from Harper's Ferry, I guess. Nothing has been seen of the enemy in the vicinity since yesterday evening. You may make much of that. Two deserters came in to-day, and thereby hangs a tale. The pickets took alarm, however, last night, discharged their pieces, and ran in. Their regiment were resting on their arms, and starting at the at the reports, fired at the rapidly advancing pickets, under supposition that it was an attack—shooting Sergeant Poss, of Company B. Third Maryland Potomac Home Brigade. He died while being borne to the hospital.

Private Michael Dawson, First District Columbia Volunteers, Col. Tait, was drowned last night by falling into the canal-lock, while under the influence of liquor.

An unknown body was buried to-day by Sergeant Knapp, of the Hundred and Second New-York, which was taken out of the canal on Friday morning. It had been in the water three or four days. It had no marks of violence but what might have occurred by accident. He was a short, thick set man, apparently a German, sandy beard worn full, dressed in a National private's uniform, "J. B. S." on his belt. The body came up at the firing of a heavy cannon.

Several Government horses have lately tumbled off the high railroad bridge into the river, and all but one somehow escaped. This one alighted upon a locomotive in the bed of the river, which was thrown overboard by the rebels in the first of the outbreak, and was instantly killed.

The Eleventh New-York Militia, Col. Maidhoff, arrived here yesterday. All but five of Company A, and some members of Companies D, E and I, as I was informed, refused to be sworn in. Gen. Saxton thereupon rejected the whole regiment, saying he did not want cowards. The Colonel was mortified, and solicited the interposition of Major Bowen, aid with the General. The Major acceded, on condition that he should be permitted to address the regiment. He accordingly made a brief harangue, concluding much as follows:

Those of you who are willing to acknowledge yourselves cowards here in the face of the enemy, step out.

Those indicated did step out, and were ordered by the General to leave, and to pay their own way back to New-York. The reasons given were that they needed camp drill first, and that they had agreed to go to Washington, not to Harper's Ferry.

Two prisoners were captured, and brought in here to-day. They were spied on Loudon Heights making observations of our camps with a glass. Scouts were sent out on two sides of them, and captured them. One is a fine soldierly-looking fellow, and equally keen. Neither has anything to communicate.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The New Headquarters—A Military Funeral—The Blenker Division—Gen. Fremont's Staff.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mountain Department,
Franklin, Va., Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Since the late rains, the General's headquarters have been removed to a dry slope of a hill just back of town, and overlooking all the little valley, with its amphitheatre of clustering hills. The half grown forest foliage of various shades of coloring, mingled with the dark green pine, the cedar, and the mountain laurel, sprinkled here and there with the dog-wood blossom, and flowering honey-suckle, adds greatly to the loveliness of the whole. As we stand on the brow of the hill that overlooks the valley, as far as the eye can reach, every rolling elevation of ground that sheds water, nearly one-half of the whole, is thickly dotted over with the tents of the soldiers. On a smooth little knoll near the centre stands the flag-staff from which floats the Stars and Stripes, and close by, forming a semi-circle around it, is stationed a battery of Wiard guns, indicating that that flag will be defended.

On every side, throughout the town, scarcely a fence of any kind is to be seen. Boards of any size or shape are in special requisition. Rails, of course, in rainy weather, or in dry, make quick fires for cooking or other purposes. Not a house of any description in town or surrounding country, but the soldiers enter with graceless assurance, and insist on buying, or impudently take, and then offer to pay for, anything they can lay their hands on, especially that which will satisfy hunger.

Almost daily, for a week past, some soldier has been laid in the grave on the summit of the graceful little knoll, or hill, that rises abruptly just back of the village church. This afternoon, as the sun was passing behind the high mountain to the West, casting its long shadows across the valley, and tinging the tops of the lesser hills, a procession from one of the German regiments encamped upon a neighboring high ground, came winding slowly down its green slope, and through the gorge right at the foot of our camp. The coffin, shrouded in the National flag, with a wreath of evergreens at the head, was borne by six men, with slow, steady, measured tread, while the excellent band, with muffled drums, gave out the solemn dirge in peculiarly soft and mournful cadence.

The Blenker Division is now here, and doubtless comprises a large amount of good fighting material, and only need a good opportunity to be put through the baptism of fire to show their value, their zeal in the cause, and their loyalty to the flag and the Government of their adopted country. They are mostly Germans; but I am told there is one battalion, (if not one company,) composed of no less than forty different nationalities, all foreign.

I find different accounts of them, obtained in our own camps, and it is probably as well not to be too inquisitive or specific. It is said, on the one hand, that Gen. Sumner, to whose *corps d'armée* on the Potomac they had belonged, did not like to spare them; and thus, for a long time, they were kept dancing about, out of reach of the orders of the War Department. It is said, on the other hand, that they had become so demoralized and lawless that Gen. McClellan could do nothing with them; that at one time it was even seriously contemplated to disband a portion of them, being regarded as a nuisance; and they were finally sent off to the Mountain Department, to get rid of them. There are doubtless hard cases among them.

What is to be the limit of the General's Staff, or when it will be considered full, or what requisitions have been made for this Department, I am not at present advised. Quite a number of additions, of varying merit, perhaps, have reached the camp since the General arrived at this place. Among them, Dr. Suckley, Medical Director, and Dr. Carpenter, Medical Purveyor, are very acceptable, and were much needed. For the others, some useful duty can doubtless be assigned them, although none of them, perhaps, are of high military distinction or qualification.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK

REPORTS OF REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Two Hundred Thousand Men in the Rebel Army.

General Dissatisfaction and Half Rations.

Petersburgh Believed to be Evacuated.

INLAND COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. BURNSIDE

Norfolk, Friday, May 30.

Two fugitives arrived here yesterday, direct from Richmond. They report an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity, among whom, both officers and men, the dissatisfaction is very general. They were living upon half rations of bacon and hard bread. The fugitives state that Jeff. Davis had been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering.

A report comes in from our scouts, who are advanced some miles beyond Suffolk, that the City of Petersburgh is to be or has been evacuated, by the rebels. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, it has been ascertained, is in good order as far as the Blackwater River.

Col. Hawkins, of the Ninth New-York Regiment, with twenty men, arrived here in the *Port Royal* last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning, and passed up by way of Currituck Sound, and thence by canal to Elizabeth River. Thus the inland route is opened, by which Gen. Burnside's Department may communicate with the Capital without the risk of the passage outside of Hatteras. Col. Hawkins is not the first, however, to arrive here by the canal. Several sloops and schooners, flying the American flag, have already come through, and been allowed to proceed to Baltimore. There is no late news from Newbern or other points in the Department of North Carolina.

By special invitation of the officers of the British war steamer *Rinaldo*, Gen. Viele, Military Governor of this city, paid a visit to that vessel yesterday. He was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy, with the honors of a salute of 17 guns, and the manning of the yards. The American ensign was displayed at the fore. The *Rinaldo* left this morning and will proceed to sea.

Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a grand Union demonstration to take place shortly.

The oath of allegiance has been administered, up to this time, to nearly 2,000 citizens. They offer themselves in large numbers every day to take it voluntarily, and, in fact, it is not made compulsory upon any one.

If the sentiment of the proposed meeting should be satisfactory to Gen. Wool, it will probably induce the President to open the port.

When Craney Island was evacuated, the sutler loaded his goods on a sloop, and endeavored to save them. The sloop was found to-day, with the goods, a few miles below the island upon the beach. The property, supposed to be worth $3,000 or $4,000, was taken charge of by the Provost-Marshal.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 23d, says:

The Union feeling in Portsmouth is largely on the increase. This town has always been suspected by the rebels of harboring and nourishing a desire for the return of Uncle Sam's authority. In their spite toward these Union men they may have concluded that the worst mischief they could do them would be to destroy the Navy-yard and dry-dock. Several of the Union citizens asked us if we thought the Government would rebuild the yard. The reply was we hoped not.

The yard may be used to some extent for repairing vessels putting into the roads, but we believe that it is the unanimous opinion and wish of the people throughout the country that it shall never be rebuilt.

By the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, we have been favored with a copy of the following important letter from Maj.-Gen. Wool to Brig.-Gen. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk:

Headquarters Department of Virginia,
Fortress Monroe, May 21.

Sir: Several persons have come from Norfolk with applications for property, which, they say, belongs to them, in and about Fortress Monroe and Hampton, they having left it and removed to Norfolk, preferring to join the rebels rather than to remain under the protection of the United States.

Such persons have no claims upon the United States for any property thus abandoned. By joining the rebels they have forfeited all claims they might otherwise have had upon the United States.

Passes to such persons ought not to be given to visit these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding the Department.

To Brig.-Gen. E. L. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, Va.

THE RIOT IN NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

A riotous and bloody affair took place in this city yesterday afternoon. The facts are substantially as follows:

A party of soldiers, belonging to the Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment, (Coast Guards,) under the lead of Corporal Hogan, of Company I, came into town, and in some manner got hold of some liquor, in which they indulged rather freely. While under its influence, they accidently met a colored man named Zeke, a servant in the employ of Lieut. Van Trump, Company C, First Delaware, with whom the Corporal had, on some previous occasion, had some difficulty. The latter, at sight of the negro, remembered the old grudge, and began to make demonstrations of violence toward him, whereupon Zeke took to his heels, and ran off to his Lieutenant's quarters, closely followed by the soldiers. Here he picked up a loaded revolver, and, turning, shot Hogan through the body, inflicting a wound from which the latter died in a short time. The colored man was promptly arrested and lodged in jail.

In the meantime, the Corporal's friends had gone to the camp of the Ninety-ninth, some two miles out of the city, and spread the intelligence of the above occurrence, very greatly to the exasperation of the New-Yorkers. An hour or two later, a crowd of them came into the city, armed only with bayonets and clubs, and, as they passed through the streets, sought to obtain satisfaction by attacking, in a murderous manner, every colored person who was so unfortunate as to come in their way. In this manner a large number of blacks were wounded, and two so severely that they have since died from the effects of their injuries.

The excitement for the time was intense, and a general riot was apprehended. Major Nixon, Provost Marshal, acted with his usual promptitude, however, and, with the aid of Company A, First Delaware, Capt. Watson, soon had eighteen of the Coast Guard arrested.

The whole affair was disgraceful in the extreme, and a deep stain upon the fair fame which the Union soldiers have heretofore enjoyed.

Some of the citizens profess to be glad that the colored population, which has been growing independent rapidly since the arrival of our forces, has received so salutary a lesson.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Brazilian Minister—The Minnesota off the Shoals.

Fort Monroe, Friday, May 30.

The Brazilian war-steamer *Paraeuse*, with the Brazilian Minister on board, arrived in the Roads this morning. The Commander and Minister paid their respects to Gen. Wool, and salutes were exchanged at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the *Paraeuse* wearing the American ensign at her fore.

The *Minnesota*, which got aground yesterday, while on her way to Norfolk, got off this morning.

A STRANGE STORY.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of May 21, tells this singular story:

"For some weeks past, a vessel (bark) has been quietly lying at anchor beyond the fortress, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with her consignees in New-York, and in the meantime sending to shore daily for a number of contrabands to work in her holds, but, on no condition, were these men allowed to return to this point. This game was played on until, it is said, two hundred and seventy-two contrabands were ferried out to the ship. Deeming this about as far as he could safely go, the "skipper" "skipped" out to sea last night, under the cover of darkness. "Brother" Wilson, superintendent of contrabands here, has thus been foiled in his charitable intentions of reforming the blacks, at least as regards this lot of "culled pussons," who are, by this time, far on their way to Cuba or the West Indies. We learn that the fleet gunboat *Wamsutta* has been sent after the slaver, and it is hoped that she may be overtaken, and these poor contrabands returned. The cargo is made up of sprightly lads, worth, in Cuba, from $1,200 to $1,500 each.

We are sorry to observe that, owing to the embargo recently placed upon naval officers, who "say their mouths are sealed," we are not able to present the facts of the case well authenticated.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Occupation of Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, by Our Forces.

Vicksburgh Surrendered to Our Fleet.

Chicago Saturday, May 31.

A special dispatch from Cairo says: An Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He says that *Little Rock is fully occupied by the Nationalists, and that what citizens remain are decidedly loyal.*

The Arkansas State Legislature had scattered, and the Governor fled the State. He is now at Jackson, Miss.

Vicksburgh has surrendered to the National fleet.

Cairo, Saturday, May 31.

A Memphis refugee, who left there a fortnight ago Tuesday, arrived to-day. He says the rebels have 1,500 artillerists garrisoning the forts, and in consequence of a scarcity of coal, most of the rebel gunboats have been abandoned, and their guns taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph.

A strong pontoon bridge has been constructed by the rebels, in the rear of Fort Wright, over which a retreat, when necessary, can be made.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Twelfth Regiment.

The men belonging to this regiment were inspected and sworn into the service of the United States at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, yesterday. As each company was sworn in—and it was made known to the men that they were regularly-accepted soldiers—they testified their pleasure by loud cheers. To-day the uniforms, accoutrements and arms will be delivered to them. On Monday the regiment will positively leave for the seat of war.

Arrival and Departure of the Tenth Rhode Island Battery.

Yesterday morning the Tenth Rhode Island Battery passed through this City, *en route* for Washington. Capt. Edward Gallop is in command. Artillery will be furnished at the Capital.

Movements of the Brooklyn Military.

The members of the Twenty-eighth Regiment positively expected to leave for the seat of war yesterday, but in this all were disappointed. They were at the City Armory during the day, expecting to hear the order to fall in every moment, but owing to some delay in the arrival of accoutrements, it was not given, and at a late hour the Colonel dismissed the command until Monday morning, at which time, it is now said, they will surely take up their line of march. The regiment has a full complement of men, and every one is eager to be in the field. Annexed is a complete list of the officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment:

Field—Colonel, Michael Bennett; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Kiehl; Major, Adam Schepper.

Staff.—Adjutant, David A. Bokee; Surgeon, P. B. Rice; Quartermaster, Samuel Duell; Engineer, Capt. Campbell; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Meyer.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, George Heisslinger; Drum-Major, Henry Rohlfs; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Henry Platte; Commissary-Sergeant, Henry Willis; Color-Sergeant, Edward Reitzner.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, Samuel Wandalt; First Lieutenant, Herman Thal; Second Lieutenant, vacant. Co. B—Captain, Jacob Becker; First Lieutenant, Henry Oberon; Second Lieutenant, Charles Freidel. Co. C—Captain, Joseph Altenbrend; First Lieutenant, Peter Spangerberg; Second Lieutenant, Peter Brady. Co. D—Captain, John Rihm; First Lieutenant, W. Blossfield; Second Lieutenant, Henry Aid. Co. E—Captain, C. A. B. Bergemann; First Lieutenant, George Scheillin; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lanzer. Co. F—Captain, Henry Werner; First Lieutenant, John Grebel; Second Lieutenant, vacant. Co. G—Captain, Joseph Burger; First Lieutenant, Louis Fuchs; Second Lieutenant, Valentine Schenck. Co. H—Captain, Henry Willis; First Lieutenant, Louis Dohling; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Schaffer. Co. I—Captain, Joseph A. Merkert; First Lieutenant, Ludwig Seib; Second Lieutenant, Adam Enders. Co. K—Captain, Jacob Weber; First Lieutenant, H. Kienon; Second Lieutenant, F. Heitzelberger.

DEPARTURE OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

After some vexatious delays, the Forty-seventh Regiment took the cars for Baltimore at a late hour on Friday night. This regiment was organized as a "Home Guard" last Summer, and more recently has been reorganized as one of the State regiments, and is attached to Brig.-Gen. Jane C. Smith's (new) Brigade. It was raised exclusively in the Eastern District, and in its ranks are some of the most respectable young men of that section of the City. Its march through the City on Friday evening was attended by one grand ovation. The officers all have had some experience in military matters, and are as follows:

Field.—Colonel, J. V. Meserole Lieutenant-Colonel, George Sangster; Major, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.

Staff.—Surgeon, Dr. Cornelius E. Schapps, Adjutant, J. E. Miner; Paymaster, Orrin M. Beach; Quartermaster, Frederick Scholes; Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Porter; Ordnance Officer, T. B. Kniffin.

Line.—Company A—H. W. Banks, Captain; A. S. Kriffen, Second Lieutenant. Co. B—E. R. Young, Captain; M. A. Tappan, First Lieutenant; C. C. Barnes, Second Lieutenant. Co. C—J. C. Anderson, Captain; George Sandford, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Henstreet, Second Lieutenant. Co. D—O. Comstock, Captain; Thomas Cooper, First Lieutenant; Joseph Wilde, Second Lieutenant. Co. E—J. W. Vandewater, Captain; Charles Hayes, First Lieutenant; S. B. Murphy, Second Lieutenant. Co. F—R. W. Kenyon, Captain; Wm. Irving, First Lieutenant; Robert Lee, Second Lieutenant. Company G—Thos. H. Betts, Captain; R. C. Stearns, First Lieutenant. Co. H—Charles B. Morton, Captain; Samuel T. Maddox, First Lieutenant; Thomas K. Chichester, Second Lieutenant.

SEPULTURE FOR DEAD SOLDIERS.

The Trustees of Tarrytown Cemetery have generously offered to donate a suitable plot of ground in their beautiful cemetery for the purpose of interring the bodies of those of their dead that may die in the defence of their country, with the request that the citizens inclose it and erect a suitable monument, that the names of all such as die may be recorded upon it.

NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Further Particulars of the Evacuation.

The Rebels Cut off from Retreat Southward.

Their Probable Retreat by Way of Grand Junction.

Great Strength of the Abandoned Works.

Beauregard's Army in a State of Demoralization.

Between Two and Three Thousand Prisoners Captured.

A REPORT FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Washington, Saturday, May 31.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

Headquarters, Camp near Corinth, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the town, the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at 2,000. Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all the engagements for the last few days, their resistance has been slight.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Commanding.

REPORT FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

Corinth, Friday, May 30.

It is now ascertained that the evacuation commenced night before last, the enemy retreating southwardly until they reached the railroad bridge burned by our forces, whence they went to Grand Junction, and thence southwardly (on the Jackson Railroad.)

Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted—all the stores being closed, with the exception of a few groceries.

It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him.

Col. Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization.

The woods are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible. Probably between two and three thousand, including almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana, are in our lines now. Many of them are deserters, and the balance have been captured since she evacuation.

A United States military telegraph was completed to this point to-night.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT FROM MEXICO.

Retreat of the French from Before Puebla.

San Francisco, Monday, May 26.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, Panama; ships *Zingario*, *Robin Hood* and *Torrent*, Hong Kong; *Dublin*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Dappno*, Hong Kong.

The three ships from China bring nearly 100 Mongolian passengers. About the same number of Americans arrived by to-day's steamer from Panama.

Nine hundred passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia by two steamers, last week.

The *Orizaba* brings news from the City of Mexico *via* Acapulco, to the 8th inst. On that day the French army commenced retreating from before Puebla toward Amesa. It appears there had previously been fighting.

The following is a dispatch announcing the news to President Juarez:

Puebla, Thursday, May 8.

Word was received at the City of Mexico on the 7th, in the afternoon, that we have triumphed. The French have commenced retreating since we offered them battle this morning. Forming our troops in front of their camp, they have refused to accept our challenge, and have turned their backs to their foolish hardihood and unpardonable credulity. Please receive our compliments in the name of Gen. Saragosa and mine.

Yours forever,
IGNACICO MIJIA.

Gen. Dievgo Alvarez, who has taken command of of the State of Guerro, is successor to Juan Alvarez, issues, in consequence of the above, a new decree, threatening a penalty of death to those who shall give any information or assistance to the French; also advising the residents of Acapulco to retire ten leagues into the interior, thus abandoning the post to the first man-of-war who may come in. The British squadron, consisting of four men-of-war, was at Acapulco on the 17th.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 27.

Arrived bark *Boreas*, Hamburg; *Staley*, Newcastle.

Amusements.

German Opera.—A very satisfactory performance of "Martha" was given at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, on Friday evening, by the German opera company, under the management of Mr. Quint. The following was the cast: *Martha*, Mme. Rotter; *Nancy*, Mme. Ficher; *Tristam*, Mr. Graff; *Plunkett*, Mr. Lehmann; *Lionel*, Mr. Lotti. The solo parts, which have generally been the weak part of our German opera troupes, were excellently sung, and the orchestra and chorus were better than usual. The house was crowded. In the absence of the opera from the Academy, the performances of this troupe present quite an agreeable substitute. Mozart's "Magic Flute" is to be given on Wednesday, Mme. Rotter, an excellent prima donna from Germany, appearing as the *Queen of the Night*.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

A Prize Captured and Brought into Port by Her.

Arboleda's Reported Successes Against Mosquera Confirmed.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on May 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$25,647	Jennings & Brewster	$16,000
Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	2,950
Richard Patrick	15,000	Wm. F. Weld & Co.	14,900
Janson, Bond & Co.	5,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	25,300
P. Naylor	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	111,000

From Aspinwall.

Strout Bros	$220	Samuel L. White	$200
Colgate & Hoffman	1,422	Wells, Fargo & Co.	3,172
Schepeler & Co.	100		

May 24, lat. 14° 36′, long. 77° 10′, the *Northern Light* signalized the brig *E. Drummond*, hence for Aspinwall. On May 28, in lat. 31°, long. 73° 35′, spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found that she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, and that she was loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She run the blockade at Wilmington night of the 12th of May. The *Northern Light* took the Captain and part of the crew on board, and sent her first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales cotton, 170 bbls. spirits turpentine, and is of about 160 tons burden.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Reported Capture of Payan Confirmed—Bogota Quiet—An Extraordinary Resurrection—Rebel Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The British steamer *Saladin*, from Cartagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, but brought nothing later than the 21st April from Bogota, a week later than previous advices. We have a confirmation of the report that Gen. Payan, of Mosquera's forces, in the State of Cauca, had been defeated, and made prisoner by Col. Arboleda, chief in that section of the Conservative or reactionary party. It was also believed in Cartagena that Gen. Enao, who had been made prisoner by Gen. Payan previously, had been rescued. The city of Bogota and vicinity was quiet, and this is all I can gather from passengers, no mail having reached us. As Gen. Mosquera has marched with a large force into the States of Antioquia and Cauca, it is hoped the revolution will soon be at an end by the triumph of one or the other party.

Gen. Mosquera is about to send a force into Cauca from Cartagena, by way of this Isthmus. One of his vessels was to have sailed with these troops for Aspinwall on May 21st, yesterday.

The British bark *Harpley*, of Hartlepool, England, from Glasgow for San Francisco, with water-pipes for the San Francisco Water Works, being out of provisions and water, attempted on the 12th of May to enter the port of Realejo, but was carried by the pilot out of the channel, and struck on the sands. She broke in two, and is a total loss, and the cargo also will be mostly lost.

Dr. Arthur Seydel, an accomplished young physician, late of Philadelphia, died at Chinandega, Nicaragua, on the 11th inst.

The San Juan River was very low, so that no steamers could get into the lake till November.

FROM PANAMA.

Attempted Revolution in Guatemala—Items of News from the South American States.

Panama, Thursday, May 22.

By the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, we have recent news from South America.

An attempt at a revolution had been set on foot in Guatemala, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious results. It appears that considerable distress exists among the laboring classes at present, and a party of them set on foot a plot to destroy the city by fire, probably for the purpose of pillage, and with this object they attempted to explode the powder magazine in the Government House, which contained some sixty thousand pounds of powder. Fortunately, the fire was discovered just in time to prevent an explosion, several of the barrels being already charred. It has not transpired who the leader of this plot was, but several hundred carpenters have been arrested as being engaged in it. Everything is quiet in the other States.

The bark *Harkley* from Hartlepool, England, from Glasglow to San Francisco, being out of provisions and water, attempted to enter this port, Realejo on the 12th inst. The wind being light with a strong flood tide, she was carried out of the channel and struck on the banks. She broke in two at ebb-tide, and is a total loss. But little of the cargo will be saved, as it consists mostly of iron pipes for the San Francisco waterworks. She was in charge of the pilot of the port at the time of the accident. As the bottom of the vessel was very foul, she was extremely slow to answer her helm, and the loss may be in a measure attributed to that fact.

A decree has been passed by the Government of Costa Rica granting free pardon to all political offenders.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica this year now appears to be 106,000 quintals, being about 30,000 over that of last year.

President Montealegre has delivered his message to Congress, which represents the country as in a highly prosperous state.

By the steamer *Saladin*, at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we have a confirmation of the defeat of the Liberals under Payan.

It is reported that 200 troops are to be sent by Mosquera to the Isthmus, ostensibly for Buenaventura. Their arrival here will give great dissatisfaction, and may be resisted by the authorities.

By the R. W. I. mail steamer *Clyde*, at Aspinwall from Greytown, we have dates to the 18th inst. There is nothing of particular interest from that region. The river is lower than it has been for years past, and it is very doubtful if the transit could be opened now, even if the Company had money for the purpose. The people of Greytown are evidently coming fast to the conclusion that the Nicaragua Transit is played out forever.

The steamer from Europe arrived yesterday at Aspinwall.

The British ship *Constitution*, with coals for the P. S. U. Company, arrived at Taboga on the 15th inst. The Italian ship *Christina*, from Genoa, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th inst., bringing cargo for Central America and forty passengers. The passengers, eight in number, of a canoe, which was blown out to sea 60 days ago, astonished us by turning up on the 19th inst. They were 45 days at sea, living on rice and molasses, and several days at a time without water. They were carried about 300 miles from Panama, landing in the Gulf of Dulce. As they were only about 20 miles from Panama when blown away, they were long since given up as lost.

We have had some heavy rains lately. The health of the Isthmus is good. Business continues dull.

The United States steamer *Saranac* is the only vessel of war here at present.

The steamer from the South Pacific is due this morning.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Election of Gen. San Roman as President of Peru.

Panama, Thursday, May 22, 1862—10 A. M.

The Southern steamer *Callao*, from Valparaiso, Callao and intermediate ports, is just in. The California passengers for New-York having already left, an extra train will at once take to Aspinwall the Callao's American passengers to meet the *Northern Light*. There is no time to examine papers or letters—indeed, they cannot be gotten from the Post-office—but I learn that Gen. San Roman has been declared duly elected President of Peru for the term of six years, to succeed Gen. Castilla. He will be inaugurated in October next.

In Chili, Dr. Manuel Alcalde, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations, and Don Manuel Renjifo, Minister of the Treasury, have resigned. Gen. Garcia, Minister of War, and Bishop Donoso, Minister of Justice, have also asked to be relieved of their portfolios. Their successors are not mentioned, although it is said that Señors Tocornal, Cobarrubias and Lasas will be the men.

We have nothing new from the Argentine Confederation or from Bolivia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up a Powder Magazine in Guatemala—Miscellaneous Items.

Panama, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama yesterday. She has dates from Guatemala to May 12, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 18th inst. The news is of but little importance. An attempt had been made in the City of Guatemala to blow up the Government powder magazine, by throwing a burning brand into it. The magazine contained five or six hundred quintals of powder, and some of the kegs had nearly burned through before the crime was discovered. It is not known who were the perpetrators, or what was their ultimate object. Some carpenters, who were foolishly charged with an attempt to get up a revolution, have been arrested.

A party of refugees in Guatemala, from Salvador, had reëntered the latter territory at the town of Santa Ana, and seized the arms in the cuartels, with the idea of initiating a revolution against President Barrios, but were driven out.

The President of Nicaragua had been visiting the different provinces of the Republic, and was well received everywhere by the people. The State was quiet.

The President of Costa Rica had issued a decree, pardoning political offenders. The Costa Rican Congress was in session. The coffee crop had nearly all been shipped, the balance being held in Punta Arenas at $13 50 per quintal, Costa Rican currency.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 17.

Yesterday being the last day allowed for volunteering by the provisions of this act, strictly speaking, it will go into full force and vigor, as a law of the land, to-day. The enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and disposition of the troops raised under it, are to be effected by State officers, if the Executive grants such permission, and otherwise by those of the Confederate Government. The enrolled men in each State, to use the language of the bill, "will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department, and to each will be allowed a Quartermaster and Commissary."

A portion of them will then be assigned, in due time, by the Secretary of War, to the different companies now in service, until each company contains 125 men—persons so enrolled being assigned to companies from the State from which they come. These details will not be made until the conscripts have been instructed by a competent drill officer, and in selecting them for duty preference will be given to those who have passed through the usual camp diseases.

We presume that it will be ascertained by the Secretary of War how many volunteer troops each State in the Confederacy has furnished and has now in service, and that he will then assess to them their respective quotas of conscripts—giving them proper credit for the former. When this assessment does not absorb all persons subject to military duty under the act belonging to such State, "then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a *reserve*, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserves, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full."

Such are some of the more important provisions of this measure, which inaugurates a military system similar to that enforced by nearly every Government in Europe except Great Britain.

The size of an army thus created is easily calculated by simple arithmetical process. The free white population of the several States of the Confederacy, not wholly occupied by the enemy, is as follows, giving only fractions of the population for those States partially overrun by the public adversary:

Alabama	529,164
Arkansas	324,333
Florida	78,686
Georgia	695,097
Louisiana	376,913
Mississippi	354,699
North Carolina	661,586
A fourth of Missouri	264,588
South Carolina	301,371
Two-thirds of Tennessee	558,042
Texas	420,651
Half of Virginia	552,591
Total	5,015,618

But the Conscription act applies only to males between the ages of 18 and 35. By the census of 1850, the population of the United States was 23,191,876. Of this total, 7,047,945 were given as between the ages in question. Half this number would give 3,523,972 as the males between those ages; which number is 15 per cent. of the aggregate population. This ratio applied to the white population of the Confederacy, as stated above, would give as the number produced by the conscription 752,342 men.

If, as suggested by a cotemporary—the Richmond *Examiner*—we should add to this number the volunteers from that population of the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri not embraced in the basis of estimate, and the volunteers offering from ages not embraced in the prescribed figures, the aggregate soldiery of the Confederacy would reach the number of 800,000. It is clear, however, that 750,000 men could be raised as a permanent force by the conscription.

This force, properly armed and judiciously commanded, would be able to protect the country from any invasion which could be brought against it. It would, of itself, insure the independence of the Confederacy.

Whatever be our disasters and losses upon the field, the ranks of our army will always be kept filled—not with raw recruits, but with men who have undergone the diseases, drill and discipline of the camp. We have recently received large importations of arms from Europe, and are now manufacturing about three thousand per week in our own machine-shops—which facts lead us to hope that in thirty days, at most, we will have in the field an effective army of 500,000 men, as renowned for their courage as they will be invincible in their purpose. This army will fall upon the invaders in two or more columns, drive them from the limits of our Confederacy, and thence proceed to precipitate itself into the very vitals of the North, carrying fire and sword into the country of the enemy.

COTTON BURNING.

A correspondent of the Little Rock *True Democrat*, writing from Memphis on the 30th ult., details what he saw on the steamboat *Alonzo Child* while on his way to that city. He says:

After leaving Helena, we came to the cotton-burners; several large steamers sent out by the Government to burn all the cotton to be found anywhere on the river. A dreary, desolate view it was—the smoking, blackened bales floated past us, and in some places the river for miles was covered with bunches of the raw material, and the thickets that fringed the water were whitened as if snow drifts were piled up against their green foliage. The heart sickened at the sad spectacle that necessity had forced upon us, and as volumes of black smoke wreathed up far ahead, the conviction was irresistibly forced upon all present that we were in the great theatre of war, where blackness and desolation meet you at every step.

The farms were inundated by the overflow, and the houses left tenantless and desolate; the only living things to be seen were the cotton burners at their patriotic work. The prospect was sad for us, but when the news reaches England, snivelling, abolitionized England, a wail of sorrow will arise that will shake the foundation of her ancient throne.

The destruction of the crop on hand, and the failure to plant this season, will open her eyes to the folly of her position. In ten days there will not be 10,000 bales in the whole Mississippi Valley, and none planted. The golden time has passed when England might have saved herself, but she would not; the fruits of her folly must rest on her shoulders.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

Flag Boat "Little Rebel,"
Fort Pillow, May 12, 1862.

Please find the following (Capt. Montgomery's) official report of the late engagement, as promised you by me when in your city:

I have the honor to report an engagement with the Federal gunboat at Plum Point Bead, four miles above Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862.

Having previously arranged with my officers the order of attack, our boats left their moorings at 6 o'clock A. M., and, proceeding up the river, passed round a sharp point, which brought us in full view of the enemy's fleet, numbering eight (8) gunboats and twelve (12) mortarboats. The Federal boat *Carondelet* was lying nearest us, guarding a mortarboat that was shelling the fort. The *Gen. Bragg*, Capt. W. H. H. Leonard, dashed at her; the *Carondelet* firing her heavy guns, retreated towards a bar, where the depth of water would not be sufficient for our boats to follow. The *Bragg* continued boldly on under fire of nearly their whole fleet, and struck her a violent blow that stopped her further flight, then rounded down the river under a broadside fire, and drifted until her tiller rope, that had got out of order, could be readjusted. A few moments after the *Bragg* struck her blow, the *Gen. Sterling Price*, Flag-Officer J. E. Henthorn, ran into the same boat aft, a little starboard of her midships, carrying away her rudder, stern-post, and a large piece of her stern. This threw the *Carondelet's* stern to the *Sumter*, Capt. W. W. Lamb, who struck her running at the utmost speed of his boat.

The *General Earl Van Dorn*, Capt. Isaac L. Faulkerson, running according to orders in the rear of the *Price* and *Sumter*, directed his attention to the *Mound City*, at the time pouring broadsides into the *Price* and *Sumter*. As the *Van Dorn* proceeded, by skillful shots from her 32-pounder, W. G. Kendall, gunner, silenced a mortarboat that was filling the air with its terrible missiles. The *Van Dorn* still holding on the *Mound City's* midships, in the act of striking, the *Mound City* sheered, and the *Van Dorn* struck her a glancing blow, making a hole four feet deep in her starboard forward quarter, evidenced by splinters left on the iron bow of the *Van Dorn*. At this juncture the *Van Dorn* was above four of the enemy's boats.

As our remaining boats, the *Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson*, Capt. J. H. Burk; the *Col. Lovell*, Capt. J. C. Delancy; and the *Gen. Beauregard*, Capt. J. H. Hurt, were entering boldly into the contest in their prescribed order, I perceived from the flagboat that the enemy's boats were taking positions where the water was too shallow for our boats to get at them, and as our cannon were far inferior to theirs, both in numbers and size, I signaled our boats to fall back, which was accomplished with a coolness that deserved the highest commendation.

I am happy to inform you, while exposed at close quarters to a most terrific fire for thirty minutes, our boats, although struck repeatedly, sustained no serious injuries.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson was on the *Gen. Bragg*. His men and officers were divided among the boats. They were all at their post, ready to do good service, should occasion offer.

To my officers and men, I am highly indebted for their courage and promptness in executing all orders.

On the 11th inst., I went on the *Little Rebel* in full view of the enemy's fleet, saw the *Carondelet* sunk near the shore, and the *Mound City* sunk on the bar.

The position occupied by the enemy's gunboats, above Fort Pillow, offers more obstacles to our mode of attack, than any other between Cairo and New-Orleans; but of this you may rest assured, they will never penetrate further down the Mississippi.

[Signed] J. E. MONTGOMERY,
Senior Captain Commanding River Defence Fleet.

N. B.—Our casualties were two killed and one wounded, (arm broken.)

ACCOUNTING FOR DEFEAT.

From the Missouri Army Argus.

The Confederates are God's chosen people. * * * God has often fought battles for his people. In the commencement of the revolution, God evidently was with us. A causeless panic at Manassas made our enemies, whose force was double, and whose equipments were far superior to ours, turn their backs and flee in wild disorder. This great victory made us vain. We boasted we were the greatest fighting people in the world, and that it was no trouble to whip the Yankees. *Doubtless, the Almighty just stepped aside to let us see how great we were without Him.* Since then, how many battles have we won? All of us know. Hilton Head, Port Royal, Henry, Donelson, Island No. 10, Nashville, and New-Orleans have fallen. Our people are beginning to see that vain is the strength of man. They are taking to sackcloth and ashes. God is being entreated to turn away his wrath and look kindly on us again. Our loved mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, our aged men and young men, morning, noon and night, in closets and assemblies, offer up earnest prayer for deliverance from our foes. And earnest are these supplications; for if our enemies succeed, we lose life, liberty and property—we are enslaved, we and our children, for all time to come. Now, under such circumstances, ought men in the army to take God's name in vain?

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Camp of Twenty-seventh Ohio,
Farmington, Miss., Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

You are already informed of the skirmishing here on the 9th and 10th insts., so it will be unnecessary to recapitulate. Suffice that the rebels, finding they could not gain any advantage by holding this site, and, further, that it would be detrimental to their cause to attempt to hold it by force, precipitately withdrew on the 11th, destroying several buildings which they supposed might be of some benefit to us. A portion of our cavalry followed them up in their retreat, harrassing their rear guard considerably, and taking fourteen of their number prisoners; having accomplished this, the cavalry returned, the rebels retiring to their intrenchments at Corinth, to gloat over "another Confederate victory."

By many in this army it was inferred that the attack on our men at Farmington was only a "blind," to enable their main army to retreat from Corinth; this supposition was confirmed by the fact that the cars were kept running all night of the 10th, and oftener than we have ever yet heard them. Accordingly a strict and close watch was kept on their movements; and, to enable us to be prepared to move at the shortest notice, orders were issued for the troops of this army to have two days' cooked rations continually in their haversacks. In the meantime all sorts of rumors were afloat, and every one was indulging in his conjectures as to what would be the *next* move on the programme.

About this time, one of the negroes belonging to the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, who had been taken prisoner by the rebels during the skirmish of the 9th, escaped and returned to our lines. He reported that the rebels had not evacuated up to the morning of his escape, (13th,) but that they were cooking five days' rations for some purpose, of which he was ignorant. Our pickets having, in the meantime, skirmished their way to the outside limits of Farmington, it was deemed advisable for our troops to occupy that village. Preparations were accordingly made to that end.

On the morning of the 17th orders were issued to be ready to move at the shortest notice. Tents were struck, wagons packed, and by 2 P. M. we were wending our way along the Renzi and Farmington road to the latter place, our wagons being left behind to await orders. About 5 o'clock we reached Farmington, and, moving to a high hill within a hundred yards of the village, bivouacked for the night. About 9 o'clock heavy details were made on the different regiments for working parties, for the purpose of erecting batteries and earthworks. Our pickets having been reinforced, the whole night was employed in planting our heavy siege guns, preparatory to attack on the enemy's stronghold. The men were so assiduous to their task, that the morning of the 18th of May dawned on as formidable a line of batteries, earthworks and rifle pits as have probably ever been seen hereabouts. I do not feel justified in stating the number or the calibre of the guns planted, but no doubt need be entertained but that we have such as will make the enemy tremble when the contest opens. Our line of works now extends over several miles, covering the whole front of our army.

This order of things is a deviation from the original plans of Gen. Halleck, of which I wrote you in my last, and was rendered necessary by certain circumstances which have lately occurred.

On Monday night, an order was issued by Gen. Pope for the men in his command to hold themselves in readiness for an attack from the enemy between midnight and 2 P. M. of yesterday. Preparations were made to that end; but up to the present time we have failed to meet the rebels. Undoubtedly, Gen. Pope had good cause for his alarm, and a heavy thunder storm, which set in the same night and raged until daybreak this morning, was all that could have interfered with the plans of the rebels—if they had laid any.

For the past week our pickets have been constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy, driving them, day by day, further toward their intrenchment, until now their works are discernible from our picket lines. Occasionally the rebel batteries will open out on our pickets, but without, so far, doing any material damage.

This morning we advanced part of our batteries six hundred yards, until now they are within three miles of Corinth. Companies B, F and G, of our regiment, supported one of the field batteries while in course of erection. Simultaneous with their advance, the rebels opened a hot fire upon our men, who pushed onward until they had gained the desired position, when shortly the rebels ceased firing, probably thinking with John Unit that "it wouldn't pay."

Last Monday our Surgeon, W. B. Thrall, who was taken prisoner while on the reconnoissance of the 8th, returned to us, the rebels having released him on his parole. He is now at Pittsburgh Landing, negotiating for his exchange for one of the rebel surgeons in our hands. He was sent to Memphis the day after his capture, and from thence sent, under a flag of truce, to our gunboats at Fort Pillow. *In the Memphis papers he was reported as killed.* This is a fair instance of the reliability to be placed in their accounts.

Since my last, another batch of promotions has taken place in our regiment. First Lieut. Samuel Thomas was promoted to a Captaincy; Second Lieuts. O. Gibson and J. N. Gilneth were promoted to First Lieutenants, and Sergeant Maj. J. C. Cohen and Sergeant Diebolt were promoted to Second Lieutenants.

GEN. MITCHEL'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Athens, Ala., Thursday, May 15.

One of the most disgraceful outrages ever perpetrated during this war was the indiscriminate and general sacking of this city, by certain forces in Col. Turchin's Brigade. When Col. Stanley's Regiment returned through the town, some of the citizens cheered, and several followed, one or two of whom were armed. Without waiting to ascertain who were the guilty ones, a general onslaught was made upon the community, and the town was sacked. When it is remembered that Athens was the last town in Alabama that hauled down the "old flag," and only then under a threat of devastation by her neighboring towns, the injustice of this sacking will be the more apparent.

Stores were opened, and their contents carried away by the soldiers and negroes. Several safes were broken open, and robbed of thousands of dollars. Silver plate, amounting in the aggregate value to several thousand dollars, was stolen. The trunks and wardrobes of the ladies were robbed, their splendid silk dresses being torn to pieces before them, and their fragments thrown to the negroes, leaving them with no clothes save what were upon them at the time. One lone widow, having four little children, for whom she gained a comfortable subsistence with her needle, was robbed of nearly all she possessed, and now starvation stares them in the face. She had no relative in the army fighting against us, and her voice had always been for the Union and the old flag.

Yesterday, I conversed with an old man who belongs to a family, not one of whom is connected with the rebellion. In addition to the loss of his store and much other property, $20,000 worth of notes of hand, useless to all but himself, were destroyed. When I compare such treatment with the previous history, and present kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Athens, I feel ashamed. I will not say what officers are responsible for these doings, or what regiment participated in them, but I will now make a clean record for the Thirty-seventh Indiana. When the sacking began, the Thirty-seventh was immediately marched out of the town by our new and popular Major, W. D. Ward, who was commanding at the time, and there they remained until the disgraceful proceedings were ended. Thus far this regiment has received the praise of the communities through which they have passed, for their gentlemanly deportment. May they continue thus, even though some high officer in the regiment should set them a bad example.

A sad calamity befel our regiment on last Friday, the 8th inst., resulting in the loss of five men killed and two wounded, and the capture of two Captains, two Lieutenants and forty-one men. Companies E and G were guarding two bridges, about eight miles north of this place, and distant from each other about three miles. Capt. Lord, who was in command of the positions, with his Second Lieutenant, Shaffer, were at the advance post; when the attack was made, both were captured. The rebel cavalry dashed suddenly upon them; but the men "stopped not to number the foe," but made a most vigorous and bold resistance, not flinching or ceasing to pour a ceaseless volley upon the enemy, until ridden down and overpowered by the overwhelming odds opposed to them. Col. Gazlay, who was absent at Elkton when the fight occurred, returned by a forced march that night, and visited the scene of the fight, where he gathered reliable information that eleven of the enemy were killed on the spot and eight more died soon afterward in the neighboring houses, within a distance of five miles. Of the eleven killed, four were supposed to be officers, as their bodies were carried away, while seven privates were buried on the spot. Either four or five officers were wounded, the informant was not positive which. They were taken away in two carriages procured in the neighborhood. Two wagons loaded with wounded, numbering over twenty men, were hauled away. Col. Gazlay was informed by citizens who saw them after they were made prisoners, that Capt. Conney was slightly wounded in the left cheek by bird shot, and that he also received a buckshot in the thigh. Lieut. Hank Hughes was shot through the left hand and received a buckshot in the thigh. Officers Lard and Shaffer were unhurt.

Five as brave and true soldiers as the army possessed fell in this struggle. Their names are Robert F. Heaton, Alfred C. Scull, Robt. Conner, John F. Morgan, and James Jordan, all belonging to Company C, Thirty-seventh Indiana. Heaton and Scull were shot in the right side, the balls entering the lungs. Conner was shot in the left side near the lower rib, on a line between the armpit and hip. Morgan was shot through the bowels, and Jordan, to all appearances, directly through the heart, which, however, could not have been the case, as he lived more than an hour, as I have recently learned. In his pocket covering his heart was the miniature of his wife and little girl. The ball that killed the father passed through this, leaving a sad symbol of its *real* effects upon the widow and orphan. The pierced and crushed miniature is in my possession, the only memento left by the pilfering rebels upon the persons of the slain.

Side by side we laid our five dead comrades in the church-yard at Athens. They were buried with the honors of war, the Acting Brigadier and Staff, together with a large concourse of soldiers, being in attendance.

GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Camp on Allen's Farm, Six Miles South of
Batesville, Ark., Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

Gen. Curtis has already telegraphed an account of a severe and bloody skirmish, which took place yesterday, near Searcy, on the Little Red River, between some 250 men of Osterhaus' Division and the rebels, estimated at 600. Our loss in killed, was 15; wounded, 34; missing, two; while the enemy left 18 killed on the field. The number of his wounded, which was severe, has not been ascertained.

The particulars of the action, received here, are not as definite as could be wished, but as far as could be ascertained I send them. It seems that early yesterday (Monday) morning, Col. Waring detailed a strong detachment of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to protect a foraging party sent out on the south side of Red River. Some infantry also accompanied the escort. When a few miles out from camp, this body fell in with the enemy, who immediately opened fire on our men, which was promptly returned by the infantry, consisting of parts of two companies of the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers. The infantry stood their ground manfully against a greatly superior force, being at times nearly enveloped by the rebel masses. Col. Hassendeubel, then at Searcy Landing, hearing the firing, immediately hastened forward to the scene of action with all the companies of the Seventeenth Missouri at his disposal.

The arrival of this reinforcement soon turned the scale in our favor, and the rebels, who had thus far been contending with a vastly inferior force, were utterly routed. Their flight was precipitate.

The casualties of Companies A, F, G and H, of the Seventeenth Missouri, sum up as follows: Killed, one drum-major and thirteen privates; wounded, two commissioned and three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-six privates; missing, two. Of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, one was killed and one wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, forty-nine.

Gen Osterhaus was on the march, at the time, to Searcy Landing, having received intelligence, before starting from Camp Lyon, that his pickets at Blucher's Ferry (crossing of the old military road) had been attacked. Two companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry were detailed to reinforce this point. The General reached Searcy Landing at 11½ A. M., where our bridge thrown across the Little Red had been threatened with an attack, but the position was found entirely secure. Hearing of the skirmish, the General sent forward all the available cavalry in pursuit of the retreating foe, and followed himself to Searcy and beyond with twelve companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one 12-pound howitzer, but the enemy were ascertained to be beyond his reach, probably *en route* to their old camping-ground, from whence they started early in the morning, beyond Bayou Des Arc, I hear.

We have some rumors, to the effect that our ambulances, sent out to bring in the wounded, were fired upon by the enemy and one or two broken to pieces; but we await a confirmation of the report. It is also rumored that Dr. Krumansick, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, was made a prisoner.

The latest information received here gives the enemy's force at about 6,000, comprising one regiment of Texan Rangers, Colman's corps and some of Hicks's corps.

Among the rebel dead was found the body of the only citizen who gave occasional information regarding the movements of the rebels. It is supposed that he was forced into their ranks, but it is equally probable that he was playing a double game.

In Camp, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

We have this morning that the rebels at Waynesville and about Houston, Mo., are threatening our communications in the rear. The first rebel who raises his hand in Missouri against us should be hung to the back-yard arm. It is rumored also that Schnables is at Yellville, Ark., threatening a foray on Salem.

It will be seen that we are bound to keep our lines on the old rout, the Rolla and Pocahontas line, each requiring considerable detachements to hold open and secure from molestation.

The Quartermasters also report a scarcity of bread, owing to the facilities of transportation being impeded by the wretched condition of the roads. Osterhaus reports a deficiency of bread in his division, but these privations can soon be remedied, I hope.

The rebels have burned the bridges across the Bayous des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas River by order of Hindman, in obedience to the instructions from Beauregard.

Brig.-Gen. Roane, an Ex-Governor, has been placed by Van Dorn in command of this department. He has three regiments of Texans at Little Rock, and the Arkansas militia are said to be gathering at the same point in considerable numbers. Roane has issued a proclamation commanding the several commanders to rally their forces, and boasts of the means in his power to drive the invaders from the State.

It is an undoubted fact that some of Osterhaus' men were shot down and treated in an atrocious manner, after throwing up their arms in token of a surrender, in the recent skirmish. It is reported that the animosity of the rebels against "the Dutch" is bitter and relentless. It will be well if the reported atrocities do not produce a spirit of retaliation terrible and relentless in its character.

The Reactionists in Mexico.

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED BY GEN. ALMONTE TO THE INHABITANTS OF PUEBLA ON APPROACHING THE CITY.

Citizens of Puebla: From the City of Cordova I had the honor to address all my fellow-countrymen, and explain the reason that brings the French arms to our soil, the causes that under these circumstances induced me to present myself among you, and the final object of my patriotic intentions. Now, however, that I find myself among you, it is very pleasing to be able to address you more particularly, if not to repeat what I have already declared, at least to congratulate myself as well as you, that under the protection of a friendly flag, you are in possession of your liberty, so that you can, without fear of new persecution or vicissitudes, enjoy your goods and social rights, and manifest your wishes to the end of contributing to the establishment of a moral, respectable and lasting Government.

This is a necessity, my fellow-countrymen, which makes itself felt in the painful scene which the motion everywhere presents; in which the most violent and disgraceful passions show themselves in a confused and tumultuous crowd, leaving in their progress rivers of blood, heaps of ruins, devastation and misery. The evil must be put an end to, and this cannot be done without raising up a Government superior to every passion, to every mean interest of party, to every bastard pretension, and which shall have in view no other object than the common good and the glory of the nation. But you must know that this grand enterprise cannot be the work of a single individual, if he does not count upon the active and efficient coöperation of all intelligent persons, and of all those who hold in society moral and material interests to defend. To remain cold spectators in so solemn a situation as the present, would be a crime, which not only patriotism but even private interest itself would oppose, when the object is to seek protection and securities for all persons and fortunes.

Citizens of Puebla: It would be a very great insult to urge you to accord this time your coöperation to the National ranks when you have given such illustrious proofs of your valor, of your citizenship, and of the noble and enlightened principles which animate you. The object now is not for party, not for vengeance, not for personal aggrandizement, we only wish for order, justice and morality. I shall esteem it a glory if you answer the appeal I make to you in the name of our country, and show yourselves ready to make the sacrifices which the situation may yet demand, so that society may rest upon a basis which will make peace lasting, whilst anarchy and the ills that accompany it may disappear forever. These and no others are the wishes of your fellow countryman,

JUAN N. ALMONTE.

Puebla, May, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Movements of Troops—Condition of Southwest Missouri—The Indian Expedition—Crops Promising.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth City, Kan., Monday, May 26, 1862.

Since the reëstablishment of this Department, with Gen. Blunt in command, nothing of decisive importance has transpired, until last week a part of the troops in this division were operating against the guerrilla bands of Southwest Missouri—but a recent order of Gen. Blunt's has withdrawn all Kansas troops from Missouri and concentrated them in two brigades, destined respectively for New-Mexico and the Indian Territory.

Ten days ago a battalion of the Second Ohio Cavalry followed the enemy to within a few miles of Marysville, Ark., and failed to elicit a fight. The Second also penetrated the Indian Territory some distance without finding an organized enemy. By the withdrawal of all troops from Southwest Missouri the loyal people of that region are left in a condition truly terrible. Our returning troops were accompanied by numberless families, with their stock and household goods, fleeing from the certain destruction that awaited them when the guerrillas should again overrun the southern counties. But many Union men of that region have been so thoroughly "jayhawked" as to have nothing left with which to leave the State. In these cases the men usually flee into Kansas or North Missouri, leaving their families to the mercy (?) of the rebels. It would be far better to leave Southern Missouri constantly in the hands of the insurgents than to pursue this see-saw course—allowing the country to be overrun first by Nationals then by rebels.

As mentioned above, the troops belonging to the Department of Kansas (some 20,000 in all) were divided into two brigades, and ordered to New-Mexico and the Indian Territory. The New-Mexican Expedition was placed in command of Brig.-Gen. Mitchell, and consisted of five excellent regiments. The expedition started on its long and aimless march some days ago, but when 200 miles on its way, the enterprise was wisely countermanded, and the brigade has nearly reached Leavenworth again. The countermarch is accounted for thus: Last week, Secretary Stanton telegraphed Gen. Blunt to send all available troops in Kansas to Corinth. A courier was at once dispatched to bring back Gen. Mitchell and brigade. These troops will leave for Corinth immediately on their arrival from the plains, and the idea of a useless Mexican expedition will be permanently abandoned.

The Indian Expedition is commanded by Col. Chas. Doubleday, of the Second Ohio Cavalry. His brigade will consist of the Second Ohio, Ninth Wisconsin, Sixth and Tenth Kansas, two Indian regiments now organizing in Southern Kansas, Rabb's Indiana Battery and three regiments yet to report.

What particular part of the Indian country this expedition goes to, and precisely what it is to effect when there, nobody seems to have a clear notion of. There is no enemy there, save a few hundred wandering, idiotic redskins, who have not yet recovered from the fright Curtis' Artillery gave them at Pea Ridge.

If the expedition is to pass through the Indian country and into Southern Arkansas or Texas, well and good; but if it is intended to exile a fine brigade of 8,000 men four hundred miles from a respectable enemy, while all our commanders in the field are calling for reinforcements, it is simply suicidal. It would be well if Gen. Blunt would consider the "Indian Expedition" composed of "available troops," and send them under Stanton's order to Corinth.

Three regiments are all the Department of Kansas needs—the remaining 17,000 troops, now lying in camp at Fort Scott, Fort Leavenworth and at half a dozen villages of the interior, may quite as well be sent to a more active field.

When the plain truth is spoken, the facts are these: There is about as much need for a Department of Kansas as there is for a Department of the Hudson. As Kansas troops are carefully kept out of Missouri, of course their only service is to garrison mushroom villages, spend "green-backs" among enterprising Kansas sutlers, and furnish jobs for patriotic contractors. I would not object to the bestowment of such military patronage upon the people of Kansas if there were any possible return to come of it. Secretary Stanton will do well to ascertain whether 15,000 veteran troops are *needed* to preserve quiet in a State that is in no more danger of invasion than is Massachusetts. The Indian Expedition will leave Fort Scott within ten days at furthest—unless countermanded.

Kansas as a State is now in a flourishing condition. The war is far from being destructive to her interests. Hundreds of Unionists, with their movable wealth, are coming weekly across the Missouri line to add to the population and resources of Kansas, while the monthly pay of 20,000 troops renders money more plenty than it has been for years before.

Crops promise an unprecedented yield.

Leavenworth is growing, and will one day be large. Its population are enterprising; that is, one-half keep store, one-fourth drive political hacks between here and Topeka, and one-fourth sit on the balcony of the Planters' House, with their feet over the Missouri River, and talk—Lane. As I mail this, a part of Mitchell's Brigade is marching into town.

BUCKEYE.

The Troubles in the E-street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your Washington correspondents, in a letter dated May 12, and published Sunday, May 18, has attempted to give a description of the troubles in the E-street Baptist Church of this city. If he makes his statements upon information derived from others, it is enough to say that he either did not understand the information, or else he has been deceived, like many others, by misrepresentations.

It is a fact, however, that Rev. Mr. Kennard did, as stated, resign his pastoral charge; that the only reason he gave was, that he could do nothing more to bring about peace, and therefore concluded his work was at an end in the Church. His resignation was accepted by the Church at a large meeting, only six or eight voting against it.

The chief and prominent reason why such efforts, as he did make, failed to bring about peace between the two parties, was his active and unmistakable sympathy for one party only, which none can deny.

That the trouble is not "a Secessionist disturbance," or that the party, against which Mr. Kennard's professed friends arrayed themselves, is not in sympathy with secession or Slavery, is plainly evinced by the following resolution offered and advocated by those whom your correspondent stigmatizes as Secessionists, and opposed by those who *claim* to be "*the friends of freedom*:"

> *Whereas*, It has become a matter of notoriety that the harmony of this Church is disturbed; and whereas, not only in this community, but also in other localities, it has been represented that our difficulties arise out of difference of views of members in reference to secular topics,
>
> *Resolved*, That the subject of Slavery or secession have had nothing whatever to do with the agitation in the Church; that it has arisen out of causes entirely different from these; that the members of the Church, with scarcely an exception, are, and have long been well known to be Anti-Slavery in sentiment, and strongly in favor of the maintenance of the Government and the Union.

It is proper to say here, that the *real cause of all the trouble* in the Church is to be found in the fact that when the friends of the Sabbath School had adopted an article in a constitution for a Sabbath School Association, which made *it necessary for the Superintendent to be a member of the Church*, a certain party, with which Mr. Kennard acted and sympathized, opposed the principle, and denied that the Church had any right to exercise any direction or control over its Sunday School.

The above preamble and resolution were warmly opposed by the party which acted with Mr. K., and one of the chief advocates of opposition to the resolution openly avowed his sympathy for Slavery before the whole Church, and opposed the resolution *on that ground*, and his friends, acting with Mr. K., rallied in sufficient numbers to prevent its adoption.

Now, in the face of all these facts, your correspondent calls those *Secessionists who were the friends of the resolution, and those the friends of freedom who opposed and voted against it.* Comment is unnecessary.

Your correspondent says also that "this church, like others of the city, lost much of its moneyed support by the stampeding of persons into Secessia;" but the facts are, that only three or four persons, who did anything to support the church, have left the church or congregation and gone into Secessia; and they were office-holders, having no real property in the city. If the support of the church was diminished at the breaking out of the rebellion, it was not by the withdrawal of persons who went South so much as of those who went North, and not because of secession sympathy either.

Again, your correspondent speaks about a party being opposed to "Northern men, who came to gradually and replaced the fugitives." But if he means that Northern men or Southern men came into the church, it may be said truly, that scarcely any Northern men even offered to unite with the church, until they found their votes would help to defeat the expressed will of the church, in relation to the qualification of a Superintendent, referred to above, or that they could help to exclude members summarily, who had used their influence to prevent the trouble, which they had been directly instrumental in causing. Some of the members did think it was best to delay final action upon the applications of such persons, as had for months used their influence to keep up the trouble, until the church could settle the trouble. There has never been any opposition to any one, as a Northerner, as a friend of the Government, or even as an Abolitionist. All new comers have been welcomed with pleasure, as may be seen in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That we hold in full fellowship Baptist churches of like faith and order, of all lands, and gladly welcome, with sincerest sympathy, confidence and affection, such of their members as may bring to us letters of good standing in their respective churches, and who seek to be united in fellowship with us.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

[The controversy in regard to this matter closes, so far as the Times is concerned, with the above communication.—Editor Times.]

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Gov. Stanly—An Interview with Superintendent Colyer—The Schools for Colored People to be Closed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Newbern, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

Gov. Stanly yesterday took up his quarters at the residence of Mrs. Roberts, on New-street, and in the evening he was serenaded by Gilmore's Boston Band. The Governor came out and made a brief speech, in which he stated that his mission was one of peace; that the soldiers would still be left to do the fighting, and that he looked hopefully to the restoration of order, and the return of the State to the Union.

To-day, the Commanding General, and other military officers, called to pay their respects to him. Among others came Mr. Colyer, the Superintendent of the Poor, who is about the only person exercising any civil functions.

In the course of conversation we inquired of Mr. C. what he had been doing, to which he replied, referring to the fact that he had opened schools in the town for the whites and blacks. The Governor stated, in the course of the interview, that there was one thing in Mr. Colyer's doings as Superintendent of the Poor, about which a question would be raised, and that was his keeping a school for the blacks. He said the laws of the State make the opening of such schools a criminal offence, and that he was to carry out the laws of North Carolina precisely as they were administered before the breaking out of this unhappy affair. These were his instructions from Washington. If he were called upon for a decision in the matter of the schools for the blacks he would have to decide against him. At the same time he did not wish anything done abruptly. As a man he might have done perhaps, as Mr. Colyer had done, but as the Governor he would have to act in his official capacity, according to his instructions from Washington, and administer the laws as he found them. As I have heretofore stated, these schools were going on well. Seven hundred persons attended the two schools nightly, some of them old persons, with spectacles, poring over their quotations of the Bible, and little boys and girls eagerly mastering the first rudiments of learning. All this is to be instantly discontinued. Mr. Colyer, not wishing to do anything against law, is compelled to close his schools.

E. S.

A MOVEMENT PROBABLE—THE RELEASE OF NATIONAL PRISONERS—IMPROEMENTS IN NEWBERN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newbern, N. C. Monday, May 19, 1862.

Awaiting decisive intelligence from the army of Gen. McClellan before Richmond, Gen. Burnside holds his forces here in constant readiness to move. Events elsewhere will control our movements to a great extent, and there is no present certainty as to what direction we shall take, or the time when we march. Appearances indicate, however, that we may start any day or hour.

The most important item I have to communicate is a proposition from Gen. Holmes, commanding at Goldsboro, to release all the Union prisoners now held in this State upon parole, and to deliver them to Gen. Burnside at a place to be designated. With a view of carrying out this most important arrangement, a flag of truce was sent from here to Kingston and Goldsboro on Sunday. Quartermaster Cutting and Capt. Danl. Messenger, Provost-Marshal, were sent forward with a small number of rebel prisoners from this place. Capt. Cutting proceeded to Goldsboro, and no intelligence has, up to the present time, been received from him. He was escorted by a detachment of the Van Allen Cavalry, and they have, no doubt, met with a proper reception. It is reported that about 1,500 Union soldiers, sailors and civilians are now gathered at Saulsbury, awaiting the completion of these negotiations. They will probably be sent to Wilmington, and be received there by Gen. Burnside's vessels, and conveyed thence to New-York. The final arrangements, should nothing interfere to defeat them, I will probably be able to report to you by the next mail, with the correspondence.

The great draft which these prisoners make upon the exhausted resources and the provisions of the rebels, is supposed to account for their readiness to release them. Others attribute their release to the lenient course pursued by Gen. Burnside toward the Roanoke and Fort Macon prisoners. Both may have had some influence in the case.

Three mails have arrived here within twenty-four hours, bringing New-York dates to the 16th inst. The circumstance is very gratifying to the army. The health of the town is good. The Gaston House, which has been placed in charge of Balls, Hamilton & Co., has been thoroughly renovated, and under the new auspices, is doing a first-rate business. The long acquaintance of Mr. Stetson with the business, the genial hospitality of Mr. McConkey, for many years the popular steward on the Stonington and Boston line of steamers, and the practical business tact of Mr. B. C. Crockett, who has been engaged as manager, insures success to the enterprise, and supplies an important desideratum in the place.

E. S.

The State Paper.

Albany, Friday, May 30.

Two of the three State officers authorized by law to designate the State paper, are said to have made a contract with the *Evening Journal*. Comptroller Robinson denies the legality of the contract, and refuses to recognize it.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Friday, May 30.

A fire, last night, in the West Division destroyed the planing mill of Messrs. Walker, Washburne & Co. Also, several adjoining buildings. Loss $30,000. Insurance not ascertained.

The Weather at Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, May 31.

Weather very fine here and at Cape Race

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (N. S.)

Dr. Beman's Resolution—What the Assembly Has Done—The Publishing Cause—Education, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The General Assembly has once more put itself upon record before the whole world, and for all future time as firmly inflexibly loyal. Dr. BEMAN's resolutions had the "certain sound" of the trumpet. There was a perfect unanimity in adopting those noble declarations. There was indeed no place for discussion, because there was no dissent. With a sublime and solemn ceremony the whole assembly gave their vote by standing, and while on their feet the Moderator, Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, invited all the congregation present to join in a similar expression. The entire body arose, and immediately the Moderator lifted up his hands and offered a most appropriate and fervent prayer for the country, for its civil and military authorities, for the soldiers in camp and on the battle-field, for the sick and wounded in hospitals, for bereaved and stricken homes and hearts, and for triumphant success in crushing out this wicked rebellion.

The principal work of this General Assembly has been to review and strengthen the comparatively new modes of its own distinctive labor. This branch of the great Presbyterian family has been characterized chiefly by active and abundant Christian labor in cooperation with other nearly related and similar denominations. As these have grown more distinctive, a necessity has been laid upon it to infuse more and more of its own distinctive life into the forms and methods of its operations and enterprises. No denomination has been so little "denominational"—no sect so little sectarian—and though in forms and modes of labor it has been compelled to become distinctive, it is believed that in no body of Christians is found so much liberal catholicity. It is separated from lax latitudinarianism on the one hand, and from rigid exscinding exclusiveness on the other. The work of the denomination, as such, comes up before the Assembly as the appropriate place for those things which are special and denominational. Hence this present Assembly has been largely occupied with the work of Church extension or Home missions. It has carefully examined the working of its new system, and has recognized with gratitude its great success, and is more than ever satisfied of the wisdom of its inauguration as the great plan for the growth of this and of all the Churches which make up the one true Church of Christ in this world.

Connected with this was the review of the fruits of the Church Erection Fund—a large investment of more than a hundred thousand dollars—the income of which is loaned or donated to feeble congregations to assist them in building suitable houses of worship. This review was invested with some special interest from the fact that the new fields of California seemed to need more than the Committee were authorized to loan, chiefly from the difference in the value of money relatively to the cost of materials, labor, &c., so that the maximum loan of five hundred dollars was hardly worth the trouble of applying.

The work of publishing a Christian literature also received special attention. This is more incomplete as an enterprise than either of the others, and a Special Committee was appointed to report methods of giving it more efficiency and wider scope.

The subject of the education of young men for the ministry was also brought up by special report of a Committee, and a general consolidated plan was adopted.

These various subjects afford little that is new or interesting to the general reader. There was, perhaps, an unusual lack of forward, talkative men, or they strangely held their peace. It has been from the beginning a really deliberative body. Much doing and little talking hastened forward the routine of business. There were no judicial cases, few overtures, and the Assembly went forward with calm, steady, business-like promptness, under the piloting of a Moderator who excels in practical knowledge of parliamentary usage and rules, and the long-tried and ready experience of the stated clerk.

The citizens of Cincinnati entertained the Commissioners with attentive cordial hospitality, and many were disappointed that the business of the Assembly afforded so few opportunities for excursions and other incidental pleasures. Two pleasant affairs of this kind varied the routine of business. The first, a visit to Lane Seminary, at Walnut Hills; the second, a drenching rainy ride to Oxford, to attend the opening exercises of the Western Female Seminary, and listen to a most admirable and valuable address from Rev. H. M. FIELD, of New-York. This is a Western repetition of Mount Holyoke Seminary, and probably the most successful of this peculiar class of female seminaries, out of New-England. New-York has a college at Elmira, which professes to have made valuable changes and improvements upon this plan, and is said to be in a highly prosperous condition. Oxford, like its English namesake, abounds in literary institutions. Here are located, in extensive and beautifully-shaded grounds, Miami University and the Oxford Female College. Ohio is peculiarly gallant in providing largely and liberally for the education of her fair daughters. It may be doubted whether any State in the Union (or out of it) has so many and so excellent seminaries and colleges for the gentler sex, as the Buckeye State. The visit of the Assembly to the Seminary was a very pleasant one, (except the getting there in the rain), and all were agreeably impressed with the evidences of liberality, energy and success evinced in the history and present condition of the Institution.

On Saturday evening, after the formal adjournment, a large number of the Commissioners attended a pleasant social reception at the house of Hon. W. S. GROESBECK, where the evening was spent very delightfully in making and renewing acquaintance with friends from various and distant fields of labor. A curious tableau might have been seen during the evening, in which a native Dacotah, a Commissioner, as ruling elder from a Mission Presbytery, was introduced to a Native Greek, a young man just licensed to preach, who contemplates returning to his native City, Athens. C.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following private letter was handed in for publication:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May, 14, 1862.

FRIEND ——: You have not received anything from me for some time past, 'cause, that you are a Yankee, and Uncle Jeff. and Uncle Sam were not on the best of terms.

As a neutral, I give you my views on the past, present and hopes for the future (or fears, it may be.) At the commencement, I was in favor of the South—thought there would be a peaceable separation of the Cotton States from the rest; knowing or believing that the South would soon get tired of her bargain. But the South wanted too much. Nothing less than Washington, Maryland, all the Slave States and a division of the Territories. Navy and all public property would satisfy the scoundrels at the head of the rebellion: from that moment I knew that it was all up with Uncle Jeff.

The Southrons actually believed after the battle of Manassas that one Southron could whip ten Yankees, as you were called: to doubt this was to brand you as an Abolitionist. Foreigners were compelled to do military duty, and lastly the Conscription bill was passed, compelling every man from 18 to 35 years to serve three years or during the war. And were it not for the timely arrival of the United States forces, it would be carried out here, and your humble servant would ere this be either in prison or fighting for the most black-hearted villains who ever cursed the earth.

A majority of the people here were always opposed to secession, but they dared not express themselves. The rascally foreign Consuls gave their subjects no protection whatever. And to drive the poor into the army, the authorities prohibited the employment of white laborers on any works whatever.

According to the newspapers, the South was always victorious, and since the occupation of this City, we have *reliable* information that Washington is taken, MCCLELLAN killed and 45,000 prisoners captured—that BEAUREGARD has whipped HALLECK, and so forth—all of which is greedily swallowed by the stay-at-home warriors of the South. I need scarcely tell you that I never believe a word that I hear or read. Of all the liars that ever went to hell or will get there, the Southrons are the greatest. Upon the arrival of the fleet here, the blackguards burned all the cotton, (about 15,000 bales,) destroyed all the shipping steamboats, several thousand hogsheads sugar and barrels of molasses, &c. I also learn that nearly all the cotton on the river was burned; so that in my business there is no prospect of doing anything, for how long the Lord only knows. The people are almost starving. There is no money except Confederate and shinplasters, which Gen. BUTLER allows to circulate for the present, to accommodate the poor. He is also distributing provisions amongst the poor. He is getting plenty of recruits for the army, and, in fact, is acting almost too mild with the blackguards here.

It is so long since I wrote so much before, that you must excuse my not saying half of what I could say. What think you of 50 cents per pound for old beef; $10 per pair for a very common pair of shoes, and everything else in proportion? Write to me, and give me what news you can from Ireland, also. Send me some papers, also. Hoping you are all well,

Yours, as ever,

* * *

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mails—Mormon Amusements—The Past Winter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

The recent telegraphic intelligence that Gen. HALLECK was under instructions to station troops across the continent, for the protection of emigrants and the overland mail and telegraph, at once raised the drooping spirits of our merchants, and it was stated that the price of wheat went up immediately fifty cents per bushel. In ordinary trading, perhaps, this was the case; but such is the power of money, such is the scarcity and necessity of it here, that thousands of bushels of wheat can now be bought in this city, and could have been bought all Winter, at 90 cents cash per bushel. Nor will the price advance, in my opinion, before harvest, unless short crops are threatened, or the demand suddenly, or at least seriously increases.

I said the news raised the drooping spirits of our merchants, and such is the case, for some who were not intending to send for much stock the coming Summer, are changing their minds, while others, and some new firms, are already preparing Eastward to bring heavy stocks of goods as soon as the season is favorable. So what with the troops and the emigration to California, all sorts of merchants, storekeepers, traders and speculators, are beginning to reap, in anticipation, their several golden harvests, though it is not reasonable to suppose that hard cash will be as abundant as in the flush times of 1858-9, for the present and probable condition of the country will necessitate a liberal amount of paper payment, which, however, being "legal tender," will make business go just as well.

Not a mail have we had from the East for a week, and the prospect is dim at present. The general break-up of the roads, and the overflowing of the mountain streams, are of such a character as to greatly retard the mail-carriers. Our latest newspaper dates from New-York are to March 7, and, according to present appearances, another week or two will flit away before that date advances.

Indeed, the past Winter has been entirely different from Winters generally. The snow has fallen on the mountains almost uninterruptedly for ten days at a time, and in some parts rain and sleet have fallen for nearly a month in succession, with very little intermission. This has rendered the mountain gorges very difficult to travel, and still more difficult to work in. In fact, the little Provo Valley, to the southeast, is, even now, literally snowed up, and communication with the other valleys is a very difficult and hazardous affair.

The weather has been very cold the past week. It has stormed, with snow, every day, not heavily—enough to dampen the ground, but scarcely enough to keep it wet. It is customary for the greater part of the month of March to be employed in digging, plowing, sowing and planting; but not so the present season. In that month we had but one week of dry weather—just enough to start the spades, but hardly the plows, when lo! now nearly every morning we awake to snow-covered fields, which again shed their white mantle by noon, and are nearly dry by night. So nothing is being done, no furrow turned, no seed put in, and everybody is talking about the late Spring.

On Saturday last "Used Up" and "Paddy Miles' Boy" were the attraction at the theatre, before an unprecedentedly full house, and last night the same principal play and "To Oblige Benson" were given.

On Sunday next the Mormon Semi-annual Conference commences, when work will doubtless be laid out for the faithful for the next six months, and the Mormon policy for that length of time foreshadowed. On that day the Mormon Church will enter on its thirty-third year of existence. Some of the most astonishing events on the roll of Mormon prophecy are here popularly held as certain of occurrence ere three more decades are added to the years of this singular organization. So we must soon be looking out for the "consummation of all things," when all mundane affairs will be knocked into "pi."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Brigandage—Bullies Arrested—Cyrus L. Dunham—The Cumberland Presbyterians—Comparison of Prices—A Convert's Confessions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Col. DUFFIELD is urged to hold rebel aiders, abettors and sympathizers responsible, in property and person, for all doings of guerrillas, and thus prevent or put a stop to brigandage. Hired emissaries of secession, in the garb of Union men, are striving to instill their poison into the hearts and heads of the unsophisticated yeomanry. Conspirators prowl about the country towns, cross-roads and farm houses. A sheet at Carrollton glorifies the exploits of MORGAN, and holds him up as a scarecrow to unnerve and paralyze the Unionists of Carroll. It will be stopped or conditioned. Three drunken upstarts, last night, while yelling in our streets for JEFF. DAVIS, "Stonewall" JACKSON and JACK MORGAN, were nabbed and calaboosed. Col. WARNER has taken up a dozen or two of the secesh rounders in Bracken. Twenty-four rebels were yesterday escorted from here to camps Chase and Morton.

Col. C. L. DUNHAM, of the Fiftieth Indiana, at Bowling Green, is suspected and criticised by Unionists of Warren, members of his regiment, and the Bedford (Ind.) *Press*. He is charged with disloyal sympathies, squinting at treason, neglecting his duty, giving up to "pleasurable indulgences," abusing and insulting his men. If he can exculpate himself, well. If not, he'll be cashiered.

Memphians pay $28 a barrel for flour, $2 50 a pound for coffee, $40 a sack and 40 cents a pound for salt, $2 25 a bushel for wheat, $1 40 a bushel for corn, and $1 25 a bushel for oats. We pay $4 60 for flour, 21 cents for coffee, 40 cents a bushel for salt, 85 cents for wheat, 33 cents for corn, 32 cents for oats. One hundred and thirty-seven hogsheads and 192 boxes tobacco sold, and 219 hogsheads received, here yesterday. Cotton and tobacco keep pouring into Nashville.

A late prominent Tennessee rebel vows he has returned to his allegiance, has exhibited to the Shamfederacy his straight coat-tail, had been terribly humbugged by this d—d rebellion, had for two months before Nashville's surrender traveled all over Dixie to keep out of JEFF. DAVIS' drunken army, has had expensive and extensive experience, intends to celebrate the glorious old Fourth in Louisville. PONTIAC.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Arrival of the Baltic—A Cargo of Cotton and Turpentine.

The United States steam-transport *Baltic*, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, arrived at this port this morning, from Ship Island, Mobile Point and Key West, with a cargo of 117 bales of cotton, 40 barrels spirits of turpentine and 21 barrels of tar, captured from several small prizes and consigned to the United States Marshal. Was boarded off Matanilla Reef by the United States steam-cruiser *Quaker City*.

The *Baltic* brings the following passengers:

J. D. Jones, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, lady and servant; Capt. Randolph and lady, Key West; R. M. Gage, lady and two children, Rev. J. R. Burgett, lady and child, Mobile; F. F. Ness, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, lady and child, Chas. Tift, lady and two children, Key West; Mrs. Lieut. Spots and two children, Mrs. T. M. Cash, Mrs. Coryell, Miss Pinckney, Miss Urania Geiger, Key West; Mrs. R. W. Haines, Mrs. Woodward, Major W. Newby, Sixth New-York Volunteers, Lieut. Wm. Pearce, U. S. N. and five marines; Masters' Mates W. C. Hanford, F. P. Meigs, F. S. Lincoln, Gunner G. W. Omensetter, U. S. N.; Capt. Welsh, U. S. Marshal Key West; Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*; J. G. Oltmans, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, wounded at Pearl River, Miss.; Julius H. Kroehl, Civil Engineer, New-York; W. T. Delano, Boston; Peter Wolf, Philadelphia; W. H. Wight, A. R. Plimpton, Lowell; J. T. Wiswall, Mobile; B. De Forest, Theo. F. Washbourne, Frederick Buel, D. B. Grant, New-York; C. B. Fenner, Providence; Capt. W. S. McNeil, R. A. Hurlburt, R. H. Robbins, Capt. T. S. Fuller, H. J. Winser, Paymaster Pierce.

We are indebted to Mr. JULIAN ALLEN, Purser, for favors.

Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, MOSQUERA's *Chargé d'Affaires* to Washington, returned here in the *Northern Light* from New-York, and sails for Cartagena and Bogota this evening. He says that Gen. HERRAN is disposed to turn over the archives of the New-Granadian, or Columbian Government, to Señor MURILLO, as soon as the latter reaches Washington from Paris.

We have had an extraordinary resurrection in Panama. Señor ZUBIETA, who started in a bungo, or dugout from Pacora, fifteen miles from Panama, in company with seven of his workmen, to come to the latter place, was given up as lost, the party having been missing for sixty days. But he returned a few days since, "safe and sound." The boat was carried by the wind down the bay and out to sea, and having lost sails, became unmanageable. The party drifted about for forty-five days, living on rice and molasses, of which they fortunately had a considerable quantity for market, but got out of water in a few days after leaving Pacora. For days together they were parched with thirst, only catching a little water from the infrequent light showers. They finally drifted on shore at Chiriqui, 300 miles from here, from which they returned to Panama by land, to meet families who had been dressed in sable for them, and who had been offering masses for their souls for the past two months.

The Consul at Panama made a grand display of rockets and Roman candles from his residence on the 17th, on the reception of the news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels.

Mr. CARD, the new United States Consul for Tumbez, Peru, sails from Panama for his post, on the 26th of the present month.

The British mail steamer from Southampton, which arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, brought only forty-five passengers for the new British gold fields of Cariboo. The Italian brig *Cristiana* arrived a few days since at Aspinwall, from an Italian port, with forty passengers for California.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* is at Panama, and the United States brig *Perry* at Aspinwall.

News reached Aspinwall yesterday, by the British steamer from St. Thomas, that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been completely defeated before Yorktown and taken prisoner. Dates from New-York at St. Thomas were to the 1st of May, with this intelligence. The people of the island placed no confidence in the truth of the report that New-Orleans had been taken.

A schooner has just arrived from Buenaventura, Cauca, bringing the Governor of the town, who comes in the name of MOSQUERA, in search of arms and ammunition. He reports that SANCHES (MOSQUERA) was in possession of Popayan, the capital of Cauca—LOPEZ, MOSQUERA's chief in command at Colebio. (?) ARBOLEDA, Reactionist, only held the pueblo of Juntas and town of Cali. The Governor says he has sufficient men in Buenaventura to defend it against ARBOLEDA.

What Gen. Viele has Done in Norfolk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, May 23, 1862.

Much has been said and done for Gen. WOOL by the Government, on account of his capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which resulted in the destruction of the rebel ram *Merrimac*, of notorious memory, inasmuch as the highest rank in the National army has been accorded the gallant General; yet it is due to bring more fully to the notice of the public the fact, that much merit is also the right of that gallant young General, EGBERT L. VIELE, who is now, and has been since the occupation of Norfolk, the military Governor there. To Gen. VIELE are we indebted for having in a great measure, restored, at least, a great respect for the United States Government and its army at this place. By the wise, firm, and kind course that he has pursued in the administration of his office, he has greatly brought back the confidence of the people, and is in a fair way of winning this affection to the old flag and Government. Even bitter Secessionists say that he has always treated them with marked courtesy and consideration, and to those who have desired to return to their allegiance has he accorded every facility for resuming without delay their old accustomed avocations. Under the state of martial law, in which the rescued cities of the Union have been placed, and which is absolutely necessary, such a course of conduct is more likely to bring the citizens back to loyalty than harsher measures, though firmness should never be lost sight of; for there seems to be a prevalent idea among the citizens of Norfolk that they are to be treated as a conquered people, and not as fellow-citizens, though this has often been strictly denied by the army and navy of Uncle Sam.

The course, therefore, of our Military Governor, in shunning all appearance of anything in the shape of tyranny or oppression, by removing the troops as far as possible from the city, (except those necessary to police it;) in giving aid to the loyal, and pursuing a firm course with the rebellious; in restoring property seized by accident or mistake; in keeping perfect order and quiet among our soldiers, and in punishing those who are disrespectful to any citizens, or accused of pillaging farms, has won for Gen. VIELE universal respect and affection.

Ladies, particularly, call upon him for an interview with regard to their affairs—in the absence of their husbands, drafted in the rebel army—and feel that they will always be received with courtesy; and as the women here have been very rebellious, it has tended much to alleviate their wrath, and taught them to respect the Northern vandals, whom they all thought were to come here for nothing but plunder and pillage.

It is hinted that the General is to take more active parts in the field, which is his true sphere. If it is so, and we should lose him, the Government could not have made a wiser selection for Military Governor at this place; for the task of restoring order from confusion and winning back the respect and affection of a misguided people is far more delicate, and almost as arduous, as conquering the enemy in the field.

We trust, therefore, that upon the removal of VIELE, his successor will acquit himself as nobly; and we have no doubt that before long those in error will see that the United States has no intentions but that of good toward her citizens, and that her representatives are the men who can, by their conduct, very greatly assist to reunite our once happy people.

I write this desirous that "honor may be given to whom honor is due," and as one who pledges of Gen. VIELE only through what he sees and hears in his official capacity, and by being obliged to seek his counsel in matters of business.

From A UNIONIST AT NORFOLK.

Naval Affairs.

THE NEW COMMANDANTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SACKETT'S HARBOR NAVY-YARDS.

Yesterday at noon Commodore MONTGOMERY assumed command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Sixteen years ago he landed in the streets of San Francisco, and hoisted the American flag in its square. It was Commodore MONTGOMERY who commanded the corvette *Portsmouth* when the Mexican war broke out. In less than 24 hours after the receipt of the intelligence the Stars and Stripes were, by orders of the gallant officer, flying at San Francisco, Bodiga, Sonora, Sutler's Fort and San José. With 200 officers and men a district of over 200 miles square was occupied, and no flag was ever torn down of any hoisted at the above-named places, although at every other point, save Monterey, the Mexicans succeeded in lowering it. It was Commodore MONTGOMERY's promptness that relieved FREMONT, when, fatigued, hungry and penniless, he returned from his tour of Oregon, whither Mr. BUCHANAN sent him almost unprovided for. The *Portsmouth*, under MONTGOMERY's command, took all the prizes, save one, that were captured in the Pacific during the war. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Philadelphians will not think their new commandant an unknown man, in the blaze of victories that immortalize his younger cotemporaries. He relieves the "Cable Commodore," Capt. HUDSON, who may now be expected to get a ship or fleet.

Yesterday, also, another celebrity, Capt. BAILEY second in command of the fleet at New-Orleans, assumed command of the navy-yard at Sackett's Harbor, New-York. Capt. BAILEY's achievements are too recent to require present mention. He relieves Commodore LAVALLETTE, some years since the Commander-in-chief of our forces in the Mediterranean Sea. Commodore LAVALLETTE is a native of Virginia, like the new Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and, like him, has always been loyal to the flag of his country.

The following officers reported on Friday to Commodore PAULDING for the new steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack*:

Commander GANSEVOORT, of the Ordnance Department, Navy-yard. Acting Lieutenant, J. Parker. Acting Masters, Wm. C. Brown, J. C. Campion, W. McGlorie. Engineers—Chief, A. Henderson; First Assistant, G. J. Barry; Second Assistants, L. J. Allen and H. M. Roble; Third Assistants, Wm. Crumming, T. M. Mitchell and J. M. Greene. Masters' Mates, A. F. Hardon, J. T. Thompson, G. B. Griswold and W. Knapp, Jr.

The school-ship *John Adams*, with Midshipmen on board, left the Navy-yard on Friday for Newport, R. I., where she will take on board the classes remaining there, and proceed on a cruise. We gave a list of her officers on Wednesday.

The iron plates are being fastened on the sides of the new *Ironsides*, at Philadelphia. Not much plating will be put on till she is in dock. A large force is now employed on her, both of machinists and shipwrights, and could have her ready for sea very soon. The *Powhatan*, *Jamestown*, *Juniata* and *Water Witch* are at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, all steadily preparing for service. The *Powhatan* is on the sectional dock.

Additional plates for the steam frigate *Roanoke* came over to the Brooklyn Yard on Friday. This vessel is to be finished at once, as are all the iron clads under way at the different stations. As the cost of the *Roanoke* has been incorrectly stated, it may be said that before her "plating" was commenced, she stood the country in one million and forty thousand dollars. When complete she will be a costly article.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Central Park—Progress of the Work—The Transverse Roads—The Proposed Extension—The Post-office Extension—The New City Hall—The Dimensions and Style of Architecture—The New Custom-house.

The work of improving the Central Park goes steadily forward, and the space included in its limits is being rapidly converted from a rough, rocky, uncultivated tract, into the beautiful resort we have been led to expect from the improvements already made. The upper portion of the tract will shortly be made more sightly than heretofore. The portion between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, in length about half a mile, has, for a long time past, been covered with stone and other material, to be used in the construction of the new reservoir. This space has now, however, been mostly cleared of the obstructions, and the authorities will soon commence the work of beautifying it, in accordance with their plans.

The contractors for the construction of the new reservoir, Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., have, thus far, opened four roads, passing transversely through the park, for the benefit of teamsters and others, whose business may require a passage from one side of the park to the other. The first of these crosses at Sixty-fifth, the second at Seventy-ninth, the third at Eighty-sixth, and the fourth at Ninety-seventh-streets. These crossings are, therefore, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile apart. The excavation and construction of some of these passages has been a work of considerable difficulty and expense, the road sometimes leading through a rocky ledge, through which it has been necessary to blast a passage or make a tunnel. These roads are meant for service, not for pleasure. Though the straight course they take, and the method of their construction, do not add much to the beauty of the park, a rather picturesque effect is produced by the winding of the pleasure roads, always filled with carriages and pedestrians, over them. A commendable feature in their construction, too, is in their being so far below the general level of the park that the visitor does not see them until he reaches their immediate vicinity.

The upper wall of the park now runs along One Hundred and Sixth-street. Some time since a bill passed the Legislature authorizing an extension of the limits of the Central Park, so that all the space between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets should be included within its limits; thus removing the upper boundary about one-fifth of a mile further north. The intended extension has not been made, however, for the reason that when the appraisement of the value of the property, which it was intended to add, was made, the value was found to reach, in the aggregate, a sum which the Commissioners considered too great for them to pay; hence the limit remains now, as heretofore, at One Hundred and Sixth-street. Thus this matter stands, and the extent of the Park will remain as at present unless the property be assessed at a lower valuation.

Included in the tract above One Hundred and Sixth-street, of which we have been speaking, is an interesting relic of former times—an old stone powder magazine is located at One Hundred and Eighth-street, on the site of one of the forts which, long ago, defended the approach to the City from a northerly direction. The spot on which the magazine is built is an elevated ledge, from the summit of which a splendid view opens to the spectator. The ground is higher than that near the Ramble, on which the Observatory is located, and from this standpoint can be seen the Sound to the east, the Harlem River and the High Bridge in the distance to the north, also some of our public buildings, among which may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, and a Catholic Nunnery.

THE POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.

For a few weeks past, the work on the Post-office extension has been rapidly prosecuted, so that the walls of the new portion of the building have already been erected and the roof made. The extension is a structure of red brick, inclosing all that space on Cedar-street which was formerly vacant, and the portion of the property on Nassau-street which was outside of the walls of the old church, including the passage leading to the different delivery-windows. The space inclosed is about fifty feet on Cedar-street, and twenty and a-half feet on Nassau-street. The extension reaches around the corner of Liberty-street, to the old bell-tower, inclosing the stairway which leads to the Postmaster's apartments. The new structure is but one story in height, and is well lighted by means of skylights in the roof and large windows on each street. By means of this enlargement of the Post-office building, the mail facilities will be greatly increased, as heretofore the business has been crowded into a space much too limited. Under the new arrangements the mail delivery department and the newspaper department will be transferred to the portion of the new building on the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets. The foreign department will be located on Cedar-street, and the general delivery will be on Nassau-street.

The work of enlargement is being done so rapidly that the new portion will soon be finished and ready for occupation.

While the workmen were engaged in clearing the space on Cedar-street of the fences and other obstructions, and in excavating for the foundation walls, the vaults of those who long ago departed, and whose bodies were there placed, were laid open, and some of the bones scattered around. The work has been performed, however, so as to disturb these remains as little as possible.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The new City Hall, now in process of erection in the Park, begins to assume definite proportions. The force engaged in constructing this edifice, since the inception of the work, has been sufficient to press it rapidly forward. The foundation walls were finished some time since, and the marble walls of the front begin to show themselves above the high board fence which surrounds the space in which the workmen are employed.

The edifice is to be much superior to the old buildings formerly located on the same spot, and destroyed by fire some years since. Instead of resembling a row of brick dwelling-houses, as did the old Court-house, the new one will present a fine appearance. The material of which the fronts are to be constructed is white marble, which has been brought from the Eastchester quarries. The building will be strongly constructed and will be fire-proof, the roof being supported by iron arches. There will be two fronts, one to the north the other to the south, in the porticos of which will be large marble columns extending nearly the entire heighth of the building. The columns will be four in number at each front, and will be 44 feet high.

There will be a main building and two wings, the dimensions of which will be as follows: The main building will be two stories in height, above which will be a smaller story, and below which a basement story. The first story will be twenty-two feet high, and the second twenty feet; the basement fourteen feet, and the loft ten feet; making the entire height of the building above the foundations, sixty-six feet, or above the basement story, fifty-two feet. Over the building will be a large dome, the diameter of which will be forty-eight feet. Each wing will have two stories of twenty-two feet. The entire front will be two hundred and fifty feet long, the depth of the main building being one hundred and fourteen feet, and that of the wings one hundred and fifty feet. When completed, the new City-Hall will be an ornament to the city.

While speaking of the City Hall and Park, we wish to call attention to the bad condition of the grass plats. The grass has been entirely killed by the soldiers' tents and barracks which Mayor OPDYKE some time since caused to be removed. Spring, which has usually called forth a little life, has, this year, been unable to coax out a spear of grass in most portions of the Park. Cannot a little trouble be taken to restore the Park to its former condition, bad as that was?

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work of fitting the Merchants' Exchange for the occupation of the Custom-house officers has been commenced. The numerous insurance companies and brokers who formerly occupied the offices in the Exchange were all removed by 1st of May, the building at present being only occupied by the Bank Note Company, who will remain. Workmen are engaged in altering the building in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Treasury Department. But little progress has yet been made, the only change noticeable at present being the removal of the large stones in the passage leading into the floor below the rotunda and the construction of a stairway to lead to the rotunda. Nothing has been done in the way of preparing the old Custom-house for the use of the Sub-Treasurer.

The Case of Edwin James.

HEARING OF THE CASE BEFORE A FULL BENCH OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court-room was crowded by members of the Bar, yesterday morning, to listen to the explanation of Mr. JAMES before the Court, and to any statements which might be made by the Committee of the Law Institute. A full Bench and all the members of the Committee were present, and were represented by Mr. DANIEL LORD and Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES. Mr. JAMES appeared in person, assisted by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

Judge INGRAHAM stated that the order of the Court was for the purpose of allowing Mr. JAMES to answer the charges preferred against him by the Committee, explaining his conduct in England, and the course pursued toward him by the Benchers; also the facts connected with his admission to the Bar of this State. The Judge also stated, in reply to interrogations from Mr. BRADY, that the question of the alienage of Mr. JAMES was not preferred by the Committee, but emanated from the Court itself.

Mr. BRADY said that the question of alienage was one which would affect many other members of the Bar, and that he regretted that the question should be raised at this time, when men from all nations of the globe were assisting the Government to crush the rebellion, and when so many foreign officers of rank and ability held offices under the National Government; that the disbarment of Mr. JAMES on that ground could only be affected by a *quo warranto*, and in that case there must be a trial by jury.

Mr. JAMES, after being sworn, read an elaborate explanation refuting the charges preferred against him, and similar to his statement to the members of the Bar at the Astor House, at that time reported at length in the TIMES. He said that the Benchers were a self-appointed body, and although they reported in favor of his disbarment, he still retained his patent as Queen's counsel, which had never been revoked, and that upon his patent as Queen's counsel he applied and was admitted to the bar here; that he stood before the Court ready to answer any questions which that or the members of the Committee might ask him. Mr. JAMES' explanation was listened to with marked attention, and evidently won the sympathies of nearly all the members of the Bar who were present. When alluding to the course pursued toward him by the Committee, and to his own course, he was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES said that he had no personal feeling in the matter, and considered it his duty to act in the position in which the members of the Law Institute had placed him.

Judge INGRAHAM stated that the matter would be adjourned until 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 7th inst., when, if it was decided to take any further proceedings therein, a day would be set down in which to hear the arguments.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORMONISM IN NEW-YORK—A MAN WITH THREE WIVES.—JACOB A. HANSON, *alias* ADOLPHUS O. W. GRAHAM, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer TAYLOR, of the Essex Market Court, charged with being the husband of three wives, all of whom, it is stated, are now living. In answer to the questions put to him by Justice OSBORNE, the accused said he was born in the West Indies; that he was 19 years of age, and at present a resident of Brooklyn. Two of his reputed wives were in Court yesterday afternoon, and appeared to enjoy the punishment inflicted upon their husband exceedingly. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follows: On the 22d of February last, the accused—whose true name, by the way, is A. O. W. GRAHAM—married a young lady by the name of HARRIET GLINN, of No. 66 Rivington-street. The acquaintance of the parties was very brief prior to the marriage, but GRAHAM was a man of genteel exterior, very prepossessing in his manners, and made loud professions of wealth and position. He dressed with scrupulous neatness, in the garb of a navy officer, and sometimes represented that he was a surgeon in the navy, at others that he was a passed midshipman. These pretences had the effect to induce Miss GLINN to consent to marry him. For a few days the pair lived happily together, but soon the supposed navy surgeon had occasion, as he said, to leave the City on official business. Instead of taking his departure, however, he left his young wife for the purpose of gaining the affections of another lady of this City, by the name of ROSANNAH LEDDY. After a short courtship he was married to the latter on the 15th of May ult. As soon as the ceremony was performed he took his new wife to the Astor House, where he engaged rooms, and lived in fine style for two weeks. He represented to the proprietors of the Hotel that he was a naval Surgeon, under the pay of the Government, but that he would have no money until the first of the month. He appeared like a gentleman, was dressed as a naval officer, and his story seemed so plausible that he was allowed to run up a large bill before it was ascertained that he was an impostor. Yesterday the character of the man became so evident that it was deemed advisable to take him into custody. When taken before the magistrate, he was confronted by two of his wives, both of whom made affidavits of the facts above mentioned. Another wife of his, it is stated upon good authority, is now living somewhere in the interior of this State. Several parties who have been swindled out of money by him, will make complaints to-morrow. Numerous persons in this City and Brooklyn have trusted him to large amounts, upon the strength of his representations that he was an officer in the navy. The fact is, that he was never connected with the naval department in any manner. Justice OSBORNE committed him to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.—On Saturday afternoon, as the ship *Roger A. Hearn* was on the eve of sailing from this port for Liverpool, a seaman named JOHN WILLIAMS, who had belonged to the ship but a few hours, drew a sheath-knife and stabbed the first mate, Mr. JOHN PEARSON, several times in the abdomen. WILLIAMS was grossly intoxicated at the time, and it is said was in a state of great excitement. PEARSON was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and his wounds examined by Drs. FOSTER and KENNEDY, who pronounced them fatal. WILLIAMS was soon after arrested by the Police, and taken before Justice BRENNAN. After an examination of the offender, he was committed to prison—the magistrate being of the opinion that the offence was of too serious a character to allow of his accepting bail. The wounded man has himself very little hope of recovery. During the medical examination, he stated to those present that he was conscious of internal hemorrhage. He is a man about thirty years of age, and a worthy well-known citizen of Williamsburgh, where he has a wife and three children. He has ever been regarded as an honest trustworthy man, and a skillful and efficient officer. His own statement of the affray is that WILLIAMS came on board the ship in a state of intoxication; that, in pursuance of his duty as the first mate of the ship, he gave orders which WILLIAMS either could not or would not obey. Mr. PEARSON reproved him, and the other then applied himself to his duty. Nothing further transpired until the men were called upon to heave anchor, preparatory to sailing. At this moment, WILLIAMS approached PEARSON in a stealthy manner, suddenly drew his dirk-knife from its sheath, and without a word of warning, or any intimation of his intention, he plunged his knife up to the hilt into the abdomen of the unfortunate man. At a late hour last evening, information of the murder—for such it must be termed—was conveyed to his wife and children in Williamsburgh, and they immediately visited him at the Hospital.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN G. MESCHENDORF, who committed suicide by hanging himself by the neck in the cellar of his store at No. 74 North Moore-street. The deceased was a respectable grocer, aged 44 years, and a German by birth. Pecuniary difficulties were, it is said, the cause of the fatal deed. It transpired upon the inquest that he had suffered some reverses, and among other things, that he was very much depressed on account of his inability to obtain the renewal of a lease from the Corporation of Trinity Church upon a lot whereon he had built his house and store.

SALE OF PRIZE VESSELS AT AUCTION.—The prize bark *Sallie Magee*, and the schooner *Stephen Hart*, which have been for some time lying at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, were yesterday sold at public auction, by SIMEON DRAPER, under the direction of the United States Marshal. There was a large attendance of shipowners, and the vessels commanded good prices. The bark was sold to the Eaglewood Military and Naval School, for $8,100; and the schooner to Mr. WILLET ROWE, for $10,000. The *Sallie Magee* was built at Baltimore in 1851, and the *Stephen Hart* at Greenport in 1859.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN, the following persons, previously convicted, were sentenced: CHARLES H. TURRELL, for petit larceny, fined $25. WM. HENRY CORRIE, for false pretenses, Penitentiary three months. MICHAEL CALLIGHAN and CHAS. SMITH, for petit larceny, City Prison thirty days, and fined $50. HIRAM H. HOBBY, for larceny from the person, Penitentiary one year. Several cases of violation of the Sunday liquor law were called for argument, and at the request of the District Attorney were postponed till Saturday next.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—SAMUEL H. FINCH, to the Seventh Precinct; JEREMIAH QUIN, to the Eighth; WM. H. MORTON to the Forty-fifth. *Resignations*—Sergeants, JAS. A. LUCAS, of the Seventh Precinct, and CHAS. B. MORTON, of the Forty-fifth; Patrolmen, ALBERT C. PRICE, of the Seventh, CHAS. H. HANKINSON, of the Eighth, JAS. DARROW, of the Tenth, JOHN BESOLD, of the Fourteenth, and WM. H. LUCAS, of the Twenty-ninth. *Deceased*—Sergeant SAMUEL TENEX of the Fifth, and Doorman WM. STEAD, of the Twenty-seventh.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF CASTILLEJOS.—The Spanish steam-corvette *Don Antonia Ulloa* arrived here yesterday from Havana. Among her passengers were Gen. PRIM and his wife, the Marchioness of Castillejos, with their suite. The distinguished General, whose military achievements, brilliant as they have been, do him less credit than his chivalrous sense of honor and justice, displayed so recently in Mexico, recalling the earlier days of Castilian soldiership, will remain in New-York for a short time previous to his return to Spain.

INFANTICIDE.—At a late hour on Friday night, an infant was found in a dying condition in the area of house No. 59 Vandam-street. Officer MCCONNELL took it to the Station-house, where it died soon after. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of death from poison and exposure was rendered. A *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. ROBINSON, revealed the fact that there was a large quantity of narcotic poison in the stomach of the child.

A PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two Irish laborers, named MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN and PETER MCDERMOTT, while at work upon the new Fulton Bank building, in Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, were seriously, and it is believed fatally, injured, by the accidental fall upon them of a large iron pillar. They were conveyed to the City Hospital, where the physicians gave it as their opinion that the injuries would prove fatal.

OFF FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON's fine steamer *Marion*, Capt. PHILLIPS, sailed for New-Orleans yesterday, carrying the United States mails. The *Marion* took out a heavy cargo and a large passenger list. Many from New-York houses are looking out for their interests in the Crescent City by personal presence. There seems a prospect of a lively revival of trade in this direction.

THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.—The Seventy-first Regiment has arrived in Washington. The Thirty-seventh is quartered at Baltimore.

LAW REPORTS.

The Great Eastern Bonded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 31.

Before Judge Betts.

Hamilton E. Towle vs. The Steamship Great Eastern.—An application was made on behalf of the claimants to bond the vessel on reduced security, whereupon Judge BETTS yesterday made the following order:

An order having been this day granted on motion of Messrs. Evarts and Choate, of counsel for the said ship, that the abovenamed libelant show cause, at 2 P. M. to-day before the Court, why the said ship should not be discharged from arrest in this suit upon such stipulation or bond as to the Court may seem reasonable, and having read and filed various depositions of witnesses in support of said motion; and Mr. Birdseye having put in the libel filed by the libelant in the cause, and prayed a postponement of the hearing upon the motion of the claimants to a further day for the purpose of putting in proofs in contradiction of statements made in the affidavits filed on the part of the claimants, and it being made to appear to the Court that the said ship arrived in this port the 17th inst., and was attached in this suit on the 28th inst.; that she is owned in England, and arrived in this port on a mercantile voyage from her home port under previous public notice and appointment to sail from this port for England, with passengers and merchandise, on the 31st, and that she has laden on board for such return voyage 350 passengers and about 3,000 tons of merchandise, and is subject to about $500 expenses daily, whilst she is detained in port, and that the libelant had opportunity at all times since her arrival to have arrested her, it is considered by the Court that no reasonable cause is shown by the libelant for further detention of the said vessel.

And it being further made to appear by the libel filed by the libelant, that the matter in suit in this action is a demand for compensation to be made to him by the vessel to the amount of $100,000 and upward, for salvage services or services in the nature of salvage alleged to have been rendered by the libelant as a passenger on board the said vessel in September, 1861, on a voyage from England toward this country, in a period not exceeding two or three days' time, consisting wholly of his personal assistance and labor, and counsel as a mechanical engineer, without expenditure of money or materials, or other physical aid, during a sudden and violent storm at sea, and it further being made to appear that the value or utility of such services have not been admitted by the owners of said ship, and that no demand therefor upon the said ship or her owners, has been made by the libelant prior to his attachment of the said ship; in this action it is considered by the Court to be inequitable and unreasonable to subject the ship to a lien by stipulation or bond, to so extreme an amount for unliquidated charges, resting essentially on services suppositious in their character and value.

It is, therefore, further considered by the Court that it will be affording the libelant a reasonable security for the recovery of a claim so circumstanced, to subject the ship to give security to an amount adequate to secure a liberal reward for time and skill supplied by him in a time of peril in which his life was in the same predicament as the lives and property of those exposed in common with him to the dangers of the voyage.

I therefore order that the said ship be discharged from arrest on the claimants filing a bond or stipulation with sureties approved by the counsel of the libelant in the sum of $10,000.

Admissions to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Sutherland, Leonard, Clerke and Barnard.

Most of the gentlemen whose names were published in the TIMES, of the 29th ult., signed the roll yesterday and were sworn into office. Those who were absent will have an opportunity of signing the roll and of taking the oath next Saturday at the opening of the Court.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted to probate: Cornelia Wyman, James Daly, John Haas, Jeremiah H. Youmans, Ann Miller, Thomas Eagan, Ann C. Nistell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Artisan's Bank.—Receiver ordered.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cunningham vs. Chamberlain.—Motion to re-settle denied, without costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re application of Douglass & Co. vs. Butler.—Bill staked at $40.

Lewis vs. Henholm et al.—Order granted.

McKinney vs. Libby et al.—Order granted.

Bonney, &c. vs. Thompson et al.—Judgment ordered.

Bloodgood vs. Wood et al.—Judgment ordered.

Rawls vs. American Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Goult vs. Asler, &c.—Case settled; papers with Clerk at Chambers.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.—The prisoners convicted at the present term of the Hudson County Court were sentenced on Friday afternoon, by Judge VANDYKE, as follows:

HENRY SMITH, grand larceny, State Prison one year.... BRIDGET COOGAN, grand larceny, State Prison one year.... ALEXANDER MCIVER, indicted for committing a rape; convicted of assault and battery, State Prison six months.... JOHN O'BRIEN, County Jail thirty days.... SARAH KEENEY, petit larceny, County Jail twenty days.... ELIZABETH MCKEEN, petit larceny, County Jail sixty days.... CHARLES MCDERMOTT, County Jail ninety days.... ELISA RILEY, petit larceny, County Jail ninety days.... EDWARD DOYLE, County Jail thirty days, and pay a fine of $10.... ANN MCGORTY, County Jail four months.... JOHN CARROLL, keeping a disorderly house, County Jail ninety days, and pay a fine of $50.... JOHN FOX, LEWIS EVENS and SAMUEL CAREY, (boys,) petit larceny, County Jail twenty days.... THOMAS KERRY, (boy,) petit larceny, County Jail ten days.... MAGDALENA ROCH, assault and battery, fined $25.... EDWARD KNOCK, fined $10.... FRANK and JANE BEEKMAN, assault and battery, fined $25 each.... WM. CAMPBELL, fined $10.... MICHAEL COLEMAN, fined $5.

The Court will be adjourned for the Term on Monday. JOHN CARROLL, named above, was formerly a Policeman of Jersey City.

Why Gen. Hamilton was Removed.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the reasons for the removal of Gen. C. S. HAMILTON from his command:

"When the labors of the siege before Yorktown began, all the work devolved on HEINTZELMAN's corps, composed of three divisions—PORTER's, HOOKER's and HAMILTON's. Of these, HAMILTON's was much the smallest, and from its position had by far more guard duty (night and day) than either of the other divisions. Gen. HAMILTON's camp was in a swamp—water bad and air unhealthy. When the work began of digging the trenches and building the batteries and roads and bridges, the demands for labor were made equally on the three divisions. PORTER's and HOOKER's were worked up to their full capacity; and still demands were made upon Gen. HAMILTON's men. These men were literally worked to death. They were on picket duty and in the trenches day and night, deprived of rest and sleep. Men worked in numerous instances three nights in succession all night in mud and rain, besides much of the intervening time during the day. As our correspondent says, flesh and blood and bones could not stand it. His sick list increased fearfully, and scores of the men were buried in the swamp whose lives were sacrificed needlessly if not criminally. The surgeons all went to Gen. HAMILTON and told him the division would all be sick, and in a few days more none would be able to take the field. The Colonels and Brigade Commanders made representations to him to the same effect. Gen. HAMILTON's duty, as he thought, was clear. In a note to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, he applied for relief for his men, and again personally to that officer. He was informed that the orders came from Gen. MCCLELLAN's Headquarters. He then wrote a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Adjutant-General, and then to his confidential aid. The courtesy of a reply, even, was not deigned. He next wrote to Gen. MARCY, Chief of Staff, but with no effect. Thus he had made repeated complaints, which produced no effect; but he wrote once more, (to the Chief of Staff,) that he should feel it his duty to appeal to the highest authorities of the Government, unless there was more equality in the labor of the different divisions. This is the whole case. Gen. MCCLELLAN replied that the menace in the last note was disrespectful and insubordinate; and accordingly removed him from his command. We learn that Gen. HAMILTON does not attempt to explain away anything. He admits the worst that is said against him. He insists that he has done nothing that a good soldier and gentleman might not honorably do. No officer in the army knows better than he what is honorable in a soldier, and none who would shrink with greater abhorrence from any act unbecoming the rank of a General; and we are not surprised, with this state of facts, that the Secretary of War and the President, the Cabinet and Senators and Representatives are anxious to restore him to his division."

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our late disasters in the Valley of the Shenandoah are being retrieved, so far as it is possible to do so. Front Royal, the scene of the defeat of Col. Kenly and his brave First Maryland Regiment, has been recaptured, apparently with as much fatality to the rebels as was suffered by us. A brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, entered the place on Friday morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. The enemy, it appears, were taken completely by surprise, and had no time either to save or to destroy anything. A large amount of transportation fell into our hands, including two engines and eleven cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates, besides killing and wounding a large number of rebels. Our loss in this affair was but eight killed, five wounded and one missing. Several of our men who were taken prisoners at Front Royal a week ago, were recaptured by our forces. In addition to this decided success, we are gratified to announce that Gen. Banks has once more advanced from Harper's Ferry, the Fifth New-York Cavalry having passed through Martinsburgh, and several miles beyond, yesterday morning. They encountered the rebel cavalry, and captured several prisoners, together with a wagon, muskets, ammunition, &c. It has been ascertained that Col. Kenly, of the First Maryland, was not killed, but is now at Winchester, wounded.

It has not yet been developed whether the rebels have done much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. The road is all right as far as Back Creek, where a bridge is damaged, but beyond that point as far as Halltown, nothing is known. From the movements, however, now on foot, there is reason to believe that trains will be running through from Wheeling to Baltimore in a few days.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels under Beauregard is likely to prove a more serious disaster for them than at first appeared likely. It is believed to have commenced on Wednesday night, the intention being to proceed southward to some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—probably Okolona, as before announced. A body of Gen. Pope's cavalry, however, had been beforehand with them, and had destroyed a bridge, and thus prevented progress in that direction. They then retraced their steps, and proceeded west to Grand Junction, whence they took the Jackson Railroad southward—doubtless with the intention of proceeding eastward from Jackson and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad again at Meridian, some 120 miles below Okolona, and about the same distance from Mobile. Gen. Halleck telegraphs to the War Department that the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and that he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. The rebels destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads were strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away in the flight. We have captured a large number of prisoners and deserters—amounting on Friday night to between two and three thousand.

A report was current at Corinth when that place was occupied by our troops, that Richmond had been evacuated, and that Memphis had been entirely deserted. The report, however, is not confirmed.

Important news reaches us from the West. Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, is stated to be fully occupied by our troops—the inhabitants remaining being decidedly loyal. The Legislature had scattered, and Gov. Rector had fled from the State. It is also announced that Vicksburgh, Miss., has surrendered to the Lower Mississippi fleet.

Our advices from Norfolk are important. According to the report of two fugitives, who arrived there on Thursday, direct from Richmond, the rebels at the latter place have an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity; among whom, however, both officers and men, dissatisfaction is very general. The story of half-rations is again repeated by these refugees. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, Jeff. Davis sees that his only chance is in a battle at Richmond, and is reported to have expressed his determination to make the streets of the city "run with blood" before surrendering it. A rumor had been brought in by Gen. Wool's scouts, that Petersburgh had already been, or was to be, evacuated by the rebels. Communication with Gen. Burnside had been opened by the inland route, from Elizabeth River by canal to Currituck Sound, and several vessels had already come through, flying the National flag. A Union meeting is to be held in Norfolk soon, and if the sentiment of the meeting proves satisfactory, it will probably induce the President to open the port to commerce.

The United States steam-transport *Cossack*, Capt. John W. Bennett, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 29th inst., at 4 P. M. She brings 418 released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. There was nothing new at Newbern. Governor Stanly was in the city, and was about to assume his functions.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt. Winthrop, from Nassau, N. P., May 23, arrived yesterday morning. She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days, the *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, and the *Santee*, from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly* sailed May 20, for Charleston.

A letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated on board the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Natchez, May 14, says: "We arrived at this place on Monday, 12th inst.; passed Baton Rouge last week. The Stars and Stripes wave over that city now. The following vessels are lying at anchor opposite this city: United States sloops *Brooklyn*, *Iroquois*, *Oneida*, and gunboats *Sciota*, *Wissahicon*, *Winona* and *Kennebec*. This city has not surrendered yet; will probably this day, and then for Vicksburgh and Memphis. The planters are destroying and burning all their cotton; great quantities of which are floating down the river every day. One planter told me a few days ago, below here, that he had burned fifteen hundred bales of cotton."

There is said to be well authenticated information in Baltimore that the rebels lost, in the late battle at Hanover Court-House, 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,200 taken prisoners. Their entire force was 15,000.

Brig.-Gen. Schofield, commanding the Missouri State Militia, has issued a general order, stating that hereafter all guerrillas and marauders in that State, when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot, and that all citizens who give shelter and protection to these outlaws, or who will not give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the criminals.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session yesterday. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to enable slaves to establish a right to freedom under the act to confiscate the property of rebels, &c. A resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and laid over, providing for a Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of Adjutant-Gen. Thomas. The resolution to compensate the crew of the gunboat *Varuna*, for the loss of clothing and other property in the fight below New-Orleans, was passed. The House bill to allow California an additional representative was passed. The bill legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President was called up by Mr. Wilson, who offered a substitute authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, but limiting the whole number to 700,000, and providing for a premium of $2 for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of two months' wages in advance. Mr. Wilson stated that the aggregate number of men now in service is estimated at 617,654, but we have a large number at home, on leave and sick, and the probable number of effective men in the field is 500,000. An amendment was adopted limiting the premium to the regular service. The bill was discussed until 1 o'clock, when the Tax-bill was again taken up, and debated until the adjournment. The proposed tax on coal was reduced.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive the important intelligence by way of San Francisco, that on the 7th ult., the French troops retired from before the city of Puebla, declining a battle with the Mexican forces which were drawn up to meet them. The news was conveyed to San Francisco by the steamer *Orizaba*, from Acapulco.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which passed Cape Race yesterday we receive advices from Europe four days later than came to hand by the *Europa*. The news is not specially important. Full details of the evacuation of Yorktown had been received in England, and the event was regarded as hardly second in importance to the capture of New-Orleans. The London *Times* considers it a great reverse for the rebels. The London *Post*, as usual when it hears of any great victory of the National arms, suggests that now is the time to effect a compromise. The Liverpool *Post* regards the war as virtually at an end. Earl Russell had submitted the new Slave-trade treaty to Parliament, and had taken occasion to bear testimony to the efforts of the present Administration to put a stop to the traffic. The Cotton market was fluctuating. Breadstuffs were nominal and Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93⅞@93⅞.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 22d ult. She brought the mails and specie from California. She gives the following report of the capture of a prize schooner on Wednesday last: "May 28, lat. 31°, lon. 73° 35', spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She ran the blockade at Wilmington on the night of May 12. We took the Captain and part of the crew on board the *Northern Light*, and sent our first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales of cotton and 170 barrels spirits turpentine; of about 100 tons burden. This, we believe, is the first instance, during the war, of the capture of a prize by a merchant vessel. The California steamers, as is well known, are armed with rifle cannon. The *Agnes H. Ward* was given in charge of the Prize Commissioners on her arrival.

From Bogota, we have a confirmation, by the *Northern Light*, of the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Payan, of Mosquera's forces, by Arboleda, in the State of Cauca. The City of Bogota remained quiet. Mosquera was about sending a large force into Cauca, and a detachment had already gone forward.

From Central America, the news is of trivial importance. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in Guatemala to blow up the Government magazine, which contained 600 quintals of powder. Unimportant disturbances had taken place in parts of the Republic.

Gen. San Roman had been elected to the Presidency of Peru.

The gunboat *E. A. Stevens* has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. At the time of the accident, while she was assisting in the bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, the gun was loaded for the seventh round, with a 10-pound cartridge and solid shot, and but two persons were injured—the captain, who was struck on the head with a small piece of the flying metal, and the gunner, who had his shoulder bruised. The frame in which the gun worked is split, and the aft beam is also started.

One hundred and fifteen prisoners captured at Lewisburgh, Va., by Col. Crooks, have arrived at Wheeling.

A few weeks since, Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. Curtis to detach a portion of the army of the Southwest, and send it, with all possible dispatch, to the aid of the National forces before Corinth. The order was received by the latter at Batesville, Ark., and promptly obeyed. How many men were forwarded it is unnecessary to mention, but the alacrity of their movements is worthy of note. The march from Batesville to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of two hundred and forty miles, was accomplished in ten days, some of the men being obliged to travel barefoot for the last sixty miles. This gives an average of twenty-four miles per day. The day before the battle of Pea Ridge, a detachment from Curtis' army, under Col. Vandever, marched from Huntsville to Sugar Creek, forty-one miles, with but two halts of fifteen minutes each.

Col. Redman Wilfley, residing in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, holding a commission as Colonel in the rebel army, and late from the rebel force at Corinth, Miss., voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner of war to the Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, a few days ago. At first he merely reported himself as a returned rebel, and wore no uniform or insignia denoting his rank. His person was unknown to the Provost-Marshal, but that officer, suspecting from the air and bearing of the gentleman that he was no ordinary person, questioned him until the truth came out. Col. Wilfley left the rebel army a month ago. He did not pass through our lines, but made his way up through Kentucky. The Provost-Marshal sent him to Camp Byrne, where he now is.

In Nashville, on the 26th, sales of cotton were made at 22 cents in gold, and 26 cents in Union and Planters' Bank Notes. No other bank notes are received for cotton by the planters.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper states that there are 3,000 sick soldiers now in that city, hailing from nearly every part of the Confederacy, and that the number is likely to be largely increased.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, on Saturday. Flour was a shade cheaper; while Wheat and Corn were firm. Cotton was pretty freely purchased at steady prices. Sales of Groceries and Provisions were restricted, as were also those of Whisky, Tallow, Fruit, Oils, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, and Foreign Liquors. Fish, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported at easier rates, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

The Dilemma of the Southwestern Rebel Army.

The flight of the Rebel army of the Southwest from its fortified position at Corinth, looks like an abandonment of the campaign in the Gulf States, and the Mississippi Valley. There were at Corinth all the fighting rebels from that vast region; they had there a good strategic position, with railroads ramifying from it all through the South; they were in a more favorable location for obtaining supplies than can be found between there and the Gulf of Mexico; and they were *not* within reach of those terrible gunboats of ours, which have lately furnished an excuse for so many rebel retreats and evacuations. It is very true hat time was not increasing these facilities and advantages. The capture of New-Orleans, and the ascent of the Mississippi by our gunboats, cut them off from the supplies they had formerly received from Texas; the advance of Gen. Curtis to the White and Arkansas Rivers, cut off their supplies from Northeastern Arkansas, while the naval and military operations on the northward and to the eastward of their position, had severed it from the grain-growing regions of Tennessee. All their railroad connections, too, were being destroyed one by one; and if our gunboats could not directly play upon Corinth, they were on the eve of opening upon Memphis—after the fall of which the continued occupation of Corinth would be a military impossibility. Still, if these various movements weakened the strength of the rebel position at Corinth, they weaken still more the strength of any other position they may choose to take up south of Corinth. If they should attempt, as they have already attempted, to move down over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, they find that Pope is already operating there; if they move over the only other line running southward, the Mississippi Central Railroad, they will find the terminus of that road in our hands; and if they stop at Jackson, in the centre of the State, as is given forth they will, they will learn, as indeed they already know, that Vicksburgh and the line of the short road running west from Jackson is ours, and that they are then in a worse plight than it would have been possible for the most consummate strategy to have brought them in at Corinth. It is hardly possible that they ever had an intention of stopping at Jackson; for there, even with the points at present in our possession, we could fall upon them in front and rear and on both flanks; and there, too, our gunboats, by ascending the Pearl River, could act upon them with destructive effect. Besides, though in the region between Memphis and Jackson there is cotton enough raised to clothe the whole South, there is not corn or bacon enough to supply a regiment of its troops. There can be little doubt that if, in evacuating Corinth, the rebels have moved southward, as the telegraph affirms, they have abandoned once and forever the Valley of the Mississippi. As to the assertion, made by some, that they will retire into the swamps of Mississippi and Alabama, and draw our army down there to be destroyed by miasma and gallinippers, such a theory can be held only by those who are illy informed about the strategic topography of those States, and of the nature of great military operations.

Some time ago, when the evacuation of Corinth was first mooted, it was asserted by the rebel papers that the next point to be occupied and defended till death or evacuation, was Grand Junction, a short distance west of Corinth. But that was before we had captured New-Orleans, before we had taken Vicksburgh, before our gunboats and rams menaced Memphis, and before our army in Arkansas had turned its face to Little Rock. These things have so altered the rebel plan of campaign in the Southwest, and so completely destroyed the value of Grand Junction, that of late it has not been mentioned at all. As to the rebel army moving *en masse* from Corinth to Memphis, and offering us battle there, such a thing is possible only upon the supposition that its leaders are fools, or that they wish to put the army in a situation where destruction or speedy surrender is inevitable.

What, then, is to become of the great rebel army of the Southwest? The telegraph has asserted that, when it left Corinth, it retreated in three directions—East, West and South,—in other words, it virtually broke up. Nothing is more likely. What other sensible course was there open for it? When it had got to Corinth from Bowling Green, three months ago, it had retreated South quite as far as was practicable; and as it has discovered that it was impossible to fight at Corinth, and impossible between there and the Gulf to find another good place to retreat to, the best thing to do, was to allow the army to dissolve, and let each brigade and regiment seek safety in flight, as best it might. The telegraph also asserts, and has furnished some proofs of the likelihood of the assertion, that the rebels were greatly demoralized. Nothing, again, can be more likely. An army perpetually on the retreat—constantly out-manœuvred—placed where it must fight, and yet cannot fight to any purpose,—when its communications are cut off, its supplies running short, and disease is ravaging its camps,—an army breaking up, soon falls into irretrievable demoralization. If the whole of Beauregard's vast Corinthian host was to dissolve, and to fly—part of it across the Mississippi, part of it to the hilly country of Northern Georgia, or to the mountains of East Tennessee, and the remainder to throw down its arms in disgust—it would not be surprising.

When, in February last, Mr. Jeff. Davis, announced to his astonished Congress that, in attempting to defend the whole territory of the Confederate States, he had undertaken more than he could achieve, he could hardly have foreseen that he would so soon have to give up such vast spaces, and such a number of States, as he has given up since that time. In the grand retreat from Corinth, we believe that the rebel cause and the rebel army of the Southwest have received a defeat which must at once compel Jeff. Davis to resign the whole of that region also to the occupation of our triumphant troops.

English Opinion Veering Northward.

The recent successes of the National arms, culminating in the possession of New-Orleans, seem to be at last awakening in the English Press a true appreciation of the utter hopelessness of this rebellion; and, as a natural consequence, they appear to be already casting about for the discovery of some mode of cutting the gordian knot of this difficulty, very different from the mode which has been so long held in favor among them.

"Just now"—says the London *Herald*, the leading Tory organ, and one of the most bitter denouncers of the North—"the fall of New-Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, that it would give them a *good pretext* for staving off the intervention, or disregarding the remonstrances of Europe. New-Orleans in his hands, Mr. Lincoln can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does not come forward it is not *the fault of the Federal Government, but the obstinacy of the planters; ergo, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.*"

It will be observed that throughout this very significant and forcible expression of opinion, the *Herald* is careful not to speak of what *is*, but what *would be*, the result if New-Orleans were actually in our possession; and it explains this, by very clearly intimating its doubts as to the truth of the intelligence brought to England by the *Canada*, respecting the fall of the Crescent City. This is immaterial, however, for if the *Herald* then entertained any doubts respecting this great achievement of the National arms, all such doubts must have long since been set at rest.

Assuming then, as facts actually brought home to the *Herald*, that New-Orleans is in our possession, and that early in June it will be opened to the commerce of the world, it is highly important to find the tory organ of England admitting that "*the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.*" Excepting that we protest against the use of the word "subjugation"—a measure not even now contemplated by the Government, unless the rebels should drive us to it in defence of our own nationality—our only wonder is that this very simple and common-sense view of our struggle did not occur before to the *Herald*.

The fall of New-Orleans, however much nearer it may have brought us to the completion of the great work before us, has not made one particle of difference to the certain results of this war, which were firmly and unalterably fixed in the National mind from the very hour that our flag was first desecrated at Sumter. Had the *Herald* and other leading European organs of influence judged us rightly from the first—had they shown even as much leaning toward the Union as they have unquestionably done toward the rebels—had they understood, as well as we did, our inherent power and solemn determination never to submit to the disruption of our Union; we venture to say that the rebellion would long since have collapsed; all the blood and treasure we have been so cruelly compelled to squander would have been saved, and neither France nor England would now be lamenting the sufferings of their starving operatives.

But we shall rejoice if, even at this late hour, we could see among our foreign cotemporaries, a clear appreciation of the relative power of the Union and its enemies, even if they will persistently close their eyes to the comparative justice and iniquity of the two causes now contending; and if we could get them to see, as we do, the *only* course now open for them to insure a cessation of hostilities, and thereby promote not only the welfare of their people and ours, but—it may be—the peace of the world.

There is but *one* mode of intervention in the affairs of this country which can be attended with any practical good. To appeal to the North, however amicably, would only be idle; for, not upon us depends the continuance of this war. Our course is fixed never to yield our nationality to the demand of a rebellious fragment of this Continent, or cease this struggle until the last traitor has laid down his arms in unconditional surrender to the majesty of the laws and Constitution he has violated.

The real parties to appeal to, are the leaders of this conspiracy; for upon them depends the question whether the people of the South shall be permitted once more to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity they have always shared in the Union; or whether they shall see this hideous war prolonged to its remotest and bloodiest extremity. If England and France be really sincere in wishing to see an end to this dreadful strife, let them, on behalf of their suffering people, appeal to the "obstinacy of the planters." Let them, if they think so, boldly convey to Jeff. Davis the idea that this causeless and hopeless attempt at overthrowing a friendly Government has been permitted about as long as humanity can permit; and that any further persistence in it, or any carrying out of their diabolical threats to destroy the products of the earth will brand them as outlaws in every port of France and England.

Should such a course be adopted, this rebellion would vanish like mist before the morning sun; for nothing but a yet lingering hope of the aid of foreign countries has supported it throughout, and enables it now to retain one spark of vitality. Nor do we see what objection we could raise to any protest thus put forth on behalf of humanity itself.

At the same time, gladly as we would welcome any moral support of the nations that would tend to put an end to this unnatural struggle, we neither recommend nor need it, for—thank Heaven!—we feel abundantly able to manage our own affairs without foreign aid or intervention of any kind. All we wish to convey is that, while moral intervention against the rebellion would be certain to give a death-blow to it, and restore peace and prosperity, any intervention that could, even remotely, infringe upon our dignity, or mar the great result at which we aim, so far from insuring a supply of cotton, or mitigating the sufferings of the poor of Europe, would only prolong hostilities indefinitely, and plunge us into complications of international discord which are beyond the reach of human calculation.

The course foreshadowed by the *Herald*, is the only true one; and if a manifestation of our power was the only thing needed to make such an opinion prevail in Europe, our transatlantic cotemporaries may safely count upon soon hearing of overwhelming blows being dealt the rebellion, to which the fall of even New-Orleans will sink into insignificance.

Future Population and Resources.

Foreign financiers and political economists continue to be tenderly solicitous as regards the prospects of the United States Treasury, and predict all manner of evils and embarrassments springing from the expense of crushing the rebellion. As the answer to their conviction of our military failure is to be found in our catalogue of swelling and successive victories, so is the response to financial auguries engraved with unmistakable clearness on the lists of our Stock Exchange. Neither domestic treason nor foreign depreciation, neither the intrigues of Bears, nor threats of intervention, have succeeded in persuading the loyal people of America that their Government securities are worth less than their face in gold. In this state of affairs, we find from the inside and outside enemies of the nation a surprise which is only exceeded by their chagrin. Yet the matter is by no means so hard to explain as they would have us believe. So far as the Transatlantic theorists are concerned, their blunders really lie in a nutshell, and for this reason: Every calculation wherein they draw on European precedents to demonstrate our financial future is purely fallacious, because nothing in their history furnishes a paralle with our growth in population and resources.

If we consider the question of population, we find, in round numbers, some 32,000,000 souls in 1862, against 5,000,000 in the year 1800—a rate of increase altogether unprecedented in the records of statisticians. How far future increase may be predicated on known facts, we are able to estimate with strong probabilities of exactitude. In the year 1815, Elkanah Watson, as appears in *Men and Times of the Revolution*, made and published an estimate of the probable population of the United States for a long series of years. The actual result has proved so approximate to Watson's calculations thus far, that it almost seems to reduce the future figures to a certainty. He estimated that the population would be:

	Estimated Population.	Actual Population.
1820..............	9,625,734	9,638,191
1830..............	12,883,645	12,866,920
1840..............	17,116,526	17,063,353
1850..............	23,185,368	23,191,876
1860..............	31,753,854	31,676,217
1870..............	42,328,432	
1880..............	56,450,241	
1890..............	77,266,989	
1900..............	100,355,892	

These remarkable figures demonstrate that, in all probability, thirty-eight years will see the country occupied by a hundred millions of people. In some countries of limited area and sparse agricultural resource, a heavy population may rather indicate national poverty than the reverse; but in our vast territory the case is far different, for a population of many times a hundred millions would not, with our existing limits, give the number to the square mile now contained in the British Islands. Moreover, our National wealth has invariably increased in a ratio surpassing that of the population. The depletion from casualties in war (unless very unusually protracted) constitutes an almost inappreciable fraction of the aggregate; and that permanent injury is not inflicted on prosperity or progress by such causes is manifest from the history of other nations. We may cite more particularly that of the mother country, which was never more flourishing than after the conclusion of her long and desperate struggle with the First Napoleon.

Thus we may foresee what a vast prospect of strength and grandeur is open to America in the future, if she has the courage and the resolution to preserve the blessings of liberty and unity bequeathed by her founders. A much-quoted European authority declares that Abraham Lincoln has now the command of more men and more money than were ever wielded by even Napoleon I. What may be the case with a President of the United States in the year 1900?

McClellan Vindicated by Halleck.—The evacuation of Manassas by the rebels was the signal for an outcry against Gen. McClellan, because he had not prevented it. And when Yorktown was evacuated, the same outcry was repeated. And men asked why he had not attacked the rebels, why he had not prevented their retreat, why he had not known of it before, and there were not wanting those who intimated that McClellan could not do anything except build fortifications, and that if we expected to have anything done on the east of our line, in the way of fighting, we should have to send for Gen. Halleck to take the chief command.

We look with some interest to see how the gentry who thus howled after McClellan will look upon the recent evacuation of Corinth. They cannot treat it as an evidence that Halleck is not a fighting General, because their mouths will be stopped by their own statements made heretofore, that he was the man, and that all the fighting took place in his Department. They will either have to give up Halleck, too, or else to admit that victories are won sometimes by the trench and the battery, as well as by the sword and bayonet. Whatever conclusion they come to, however, the country will recognize the fact that these three evacuations have been three of the greatest victories of the war. The Richmond papers so recognize them. One of these papers, in an article upon the subject, quotes very appositely the answer of Marius to Sila—"If thou art a great general, Marius, come down and fight." "If thou art a great general, Sila, make me come down and fight." The fact was that Marius was a great general, and, though we doubt not that at the time he was scoffed at by those who stayed at home in Rome for staying behind his intrenchments, he could afford to wait for time to do him justice. And so will it be with our leader. He will not fight till he is ready, unless, indeed, the rebels have some greater general, who can make him fight, which has not yet been shown. And, when the time does come, we doubt not he will show himself as good a fighter as Marius ever was.

A New Rebel Policy—Firing the Southern Cotton.—The rebels begin to see that all their boasts about achieving success by fighting are tumbling to the ground. The wager of battle, which they so defiantly offered to the nation, is likely to result in their utter and irretrievable discomfiture. In their fury and stupidity now, they imagine they can work out Southern independence by the novel expedient of burning up all their cotton. They will thereby terrify the North into letting them go, and frighten the nations of Europe into recognizing their independence, and, if necessary, taking up the quarrel for them. Gen. Lovell, the hero of New-Orleans, has issued an order upon the subject, which goes into the cotton and into rhetoric, in what cannot be characterized otherwise than as a decidedly "high old style." "If," shouts he to his fellow-citizens, "if you have fixed your undimmed eye upon the brightness that spreads out before you," &c., &c.—what then?—what if you have? Buckle on your bowie knives, plant yourselves sternly in the last ditch, and die as Kirby was wont to expire? Not at present. But, shrieks he, wildly, "One sparkling, living touch of fire in manly action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of Southern independence is fired and fixed in the great heart of the world!" How so, General; if you have leisure, let us ask you, how so? We have not time at present to quarrel about the mixedness and incongruity of your figures of speech, or the violence of your manner; but really we would like to know *how* the eternal seal which you mention would be fired and fixed in the great heart of the world by any such means as the burning up of the cotton crop? That, in itself, could not achieve Southern independence. It would assuredly achieve Southern bankruptcy, ruin and slave-abolition. For what other wealth has the South than its cotton, and what would be the use of keeping slaves to raise it if it be burned as soon as it is grown? Such a course would certainly not weigh a feather with the North, in inducing it to cease the war; for all considerations of cotton, or property, or Slavery sink into insignificance when compared with the determination of the people to restore the Union and uphold the Government. Such a policy could not induce England or France to intervene in behalf of the rebellion; for if the cotton were all consumed, and the universal desolation which Gen. Lovell invites had spread over the South, what motive could there then be to recognize such a charred and blackened fragment of a country—such a chaotic political and social jumble, such a horde of miscreants, as an independent power?

Gen. Lovell goes on to state that the mighty effort of this abolition war is for the destruction of negro property, without which, he says, the cotton lands of the South would be worthless. It would seem from this that both the South and the North are now aiming at one object—the destruction of cotton; and Gen. Lovell, in ordering that every "solitary bale" of it shall be burned, is, it appears, but aiding the North in achieving its mighty purpose. The man talks incoherently and illogically; but there may be a shadow of truth in some of his propositions after all.

This extraordinary mode of achieving Southern independence, however, will fail, as the mode the rebels first chose to effect their object has already miserably failed. The trial of the sword has resulted in their ruin; if they be such fools now as to try the torch, that ruin will become irretrievable.

Advance of Gen. Banks.—Gen. Banks has already commenced his second campaign of the Shenandoah. He has moved across the Potomac and to Martinsburgh, and his advance seems to be pushing toward Winchester. Jackson, in the meantime, appears to have commenced his second retrograde movement up the Valley, though as yet we hear of only a small detachment of his force. It does not seem possible, however, that he will be able to escape down the Valley as he did before. We have news this morning that our troops have repossessed Front Royal, from which they were driven a week ago. If they succed in recapturing Strasburgh, Jackson will be in a tight place—particularly when he discovers that Fremont is in his rear up the valley. It looks now as if his whole force would certainly and speedily be bagged; though it is quite possible if he finds there are no means of escape, that his command will break up and take to the mountains.

Gen. Butler's Administration at New-Orleans.—We hope that Gen. Butler has not failed to take time enough from his multifarious and arduous duties, to send to the Government at Washington the fullest possible account of his dealings with the Consul of the Netherlands at New-Orleans, and full proofs of the facts upon which he acted. We hope he has done this, in order that a true and full account of the whole affair may reach our Representatives abroad at the outset. We all know how the excitement in England in relation to the *Trent* was raised at once to fever heat by the preposterous stories of the enraged Englishmen on board her, which our friends could not contradict, because they had yet had [illegible] our side of the story. And so this act of Gen. BUTLER's, if the account sent by the Consul is to have time to work uncontradicted, may do us great harm. For we may rest assured that it is not a complaint to friends, who will judge most favorably of the facts and will hear us before they condemn. The foreign Powers have none of them shown themselves over and above friendly, and just now, when we have from them such frequent intimations of a desire to interfere in our matters, this affair may furnish a pretext which will be very gladly laid hold of.

And it is no light thing that has been done. If one of our Consuls had had his office invaded by soldiers, who took from his person the keys of his safe, and having opened it in his presence, carried off its contents, we should most certainly require that an indisputably clear case should be made out against our representative of having acted contrary to his duty. We cannot doubt that Gen. BUTLER had this indisputable evidence in his possession, for he is lawyer enough to know well what are the rights and duties of Consuls of foreign nations, and politician enough to appreciate the power of the hue and cry which could be raised out of such an act on his part. We only hope that since the act is done, he has not failed to give the Government full information in the matter. We can trust the matter to their wisdom and experience with the most entire confidence. But we cannot but regret that any such occurrence should have come up just now, to increase the labors and cares which the renewed threatenings of intervention must have thrown upon them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Recent Gratifying Intelligence is Received.

Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The Rebel Prisoners and Their Sympathizers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

Nothing new of interest has been received at the War Department, to-day, from the Army of the Potomac. The progress of movements is impeded by late heavy rains and the bad condition of the roads. No further intelligence came from Corinth, the storm of this afternoon having interrupted telegraphic communication with the West.

HOW THE GOOD NEWS IS RECEIVED.

The details from Corinth, indicating that at least a portion of BEAUREGARD's army left that place in confusion, are received with satisfaction, and tend to quiet the apprehension that HALLECK will soon be attacked at some other point. The opinion that a portion of the rebel force has been forwarded to Richmond, and that BEAUREGARD is in that city, gains considerable favor.

The capture, by a brigade of SHIELDS' Division, of a number of rebel officers and men, and the driving out from Front Royal of the Eighth Louisiana and the Twelfth Georgia Regiments, and the occupancy of the place by our troops, are taken as prompt and gratifying reprisals in the Department of the Shenandoah, and but a beginning of the storm of retribution to be visited upon JACKSON and EWELL for their bold and merciless raid upon BANKS. In less than a week from the day of their murderous charge upon KENLY at Front Royal, the place is restored to the old flag, and its rebel occupants dispersed in the most summary manner. The reported safety of KENLY at Winchester causes great rejoicing among his many friends here.

The news that BANKS has returned to Martinsburgh, driving the enemy before him, and, of course, into the hands of SHIELDS and FREMONT, also creates much enthusiasm, and altogether there is a better feeling in the Capitol City than there has been for a week past. The most doubtful begin to think that all is working well for the Union, and the secession sympathizers again hang their heads in sorrow.

REBEL PRISONERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

Some days since the the Provost-Marshal gave notice that he should arrest any persons detected in signalizing the Secession prisoners in the Old Capitol building. Passers-by, especially females, had established a system of communication by the waving of handkerchiefs, which was found to put the prisoners in possession of contraband intelligence, and to have allowed them to correspond with their friends in the City. In pursuance of the Marshal's order, the guards have during the week arrested several females for a violation of the regulation. Two of them, of the family of a well-known Federal officeholder, declare their innocence of any intent to furnish or acquire rebel intelligence. The others make no apology for their conduct, and will be held to answer for it. Several of the prisoners are very obdurate. Miniature secesh flags are frequently waved from the windows, and visitors are regaled with the foulest abuse of the President and Government. The kindest treatment is, however, shown the infatuated followers of JEFF. DAVIS, and the inmates of the old Capitol Prison will have no such hardships to tell of as have *our* gallant fellows who have suffered incarceration within the walls of the Richmond tobacco warehouse.

A RAID ON THE LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Yesterday the Provost-Guard paid visits to various places near the Northern boundary of the City, where soldiers, teamsters, and other *attachés* of the army, frequently congregate and get drunk, lose their money, behave disorderly, and become unfitted for service. At several places the "blue ruin" was emptied from the jugs and casks into the streets and gutters, and in some large quantities of Government property was found, all which was taken into military custody, to await the orders of the Provost-Marshal.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

President LINCOLN's family will pass the Summer months at the Soldiers' Home, President BUCHANAN's Summer residence, which is being refitted for their reception.

THE SENATE AND THE TAX BILL.

The Senate continued in session this evening until 8 o'clock, in the expectation of getting a vote on the Tax bill, but failing, the discussion will be renewed on Monday.

GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

An order was received at the Capitol Prison this afternoon from the Military Governor, consigning Mesdames GREENHOW, BAXLEY, and MORRIS, to Gen. WOOL, to be by him forwarded to Norfolk. They left at 5 o'clock by a steamer for Fortress Monroe.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LESSONS OF THE RECENT OPERATIONS IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY—IMPROVEMENT OF SENTIMENT IN MARYLAND—GOV. ANDREW AND MASSACHUSETTS—REBEL NEWSPAPERS IN THE CONQUERED SOUTH—THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK—GEN. SIGEL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1862.

Recovering a little from the flurry into which we were thrown by the bold dash of JACKSON upon Gen. BANKS, we are able to make the adventure productive of some [illegible] We can already pretty accurately estimate the damage done, sum up the advantages, and thus strike a balance.

JACKSON, if he shall be able to make his retreat safely, will have gained some *prestige* for himself and his cause. He will have imitated, in a small way, the audacious achievements of STERLING PRICE, in Missouri; and the result will be a temporary inspiriting of the desperate men now waiting their doom at Richmond and Corinth. To the illogical rebel mind he will have demonstrated the weakness of the National line of defence, and proved the facility with which a raid can be accomplished into the Free States. And yet, as his object must have been to cut off or capture BANKS, it is plain that his enterprise has resulted in failure.

But though the rebels may gain some of the advantages of prestige, yet, on the other hand, the Unionists have lost none. As the facts become known, they excite a new pride in our citizen soldiers. We feel, as Gen. SIGEL said in his speech last night, that "a good retreat is better than a bad standstill." We are prompt to accord to Gen. BANKS an overflowing measure of credit for his brilliant escape. We hasten to crown him victor in the race, knowing that his laurels are the property of the nation, and that every citizen has a stockholder's interest in his glory. We more than ever appreciate the pluck, the coolness, the intelligence of our men, and the splendid discipline which they have acquired. Heretofore we have grumbled a good deal at their slowness, and hence are filled with delight at this impromptu proof of mobility, though manifested in retreat. It is thus that we emphasize the acute remark of Gen. SIGEL.

But a broader and more instructive lesson is derived from the effect which the seeming reverse had on the nation. At first, timid minds feared that the result might be to inspirit rebellion abroad, and give to Europe the necessary encouragement for intervention. If the North had shown itself weary and craven in the crisis, this fear might not have been groundless. But when France and England shall see the intelligent and sturdy courage it aroused, they must realize more than ever the utter madness of rebel resistance. The instantaneous outburst of National enthusiasm cannot be mistaken in its meaning. It means that we have another half million of soldiers ready to take the field, if necessary, and another five hundred millions of dollars ready to sustain them; that the people are prepared to give *all* to a cause more precious than gold or life. All Europe, weakened as it is by the intrigues of kingcraft and priestcraft, the strife of classes and the warring of nationalities, and separated from us by three thousand miles of ocean, is powerless to avert the doom which awaits the rebellion of oligarchy and Slavery against such a Government sustained by such a people.

Another result of great significance is the effect in Maryland. As was the case a year ago, when Washington was threatened, the popular feeling is intense; but the manifestations are now overwhelming on the side of loyalty. The question is no longer whether Union troops can pass through Baltimore without being mobbed; it is now whether rebels shall be allowed to utter treason in the streets. Mob law, in a Christian community, is not supposed to be the thing; but it is very refreshing to find at last that when an *emeute* takes place and fisticuffs are exchanged, it is the traitors who get knocked down and driven back into their holes. It is encouraging to see such nests of treason as the office of the *News Sheet* compelled to raise the flag of freedom, and all this without the exercise of any military authority, but solely as the fruit of popular feeling. The Baltimore of 1862 is like the New-York of 1861. A year ago, who would have thought of the people of Hagerstown suppressing a secession sheet! Yet we are told this was done while it was supposed that JACKSON was driving BANKS back upon them.

I see that the rebel newspapers of Nashville, Tenn., are seized and forfeited for treasonable practices. This is one of the most important movements of the war, and cannot be too soon adopted as the permanent policy of the Government. Parson BROWNLOW said, in his speech in New-York, (what every intelligent man had supposed) that the last "devil of an editor" in the South had been bought up "body and soul," by the conspirators, and their journals made to play a leading part in the insurrection. We cannot over-estimate the importance of this fact—the guns of JEFF. DAVIS are not more dangerous than his newspapers. *By words alone*, without a hostile act on the part of the North, the ignorant and impulsive people of the South have been inspired with a hatred of us and of the Government, perfectly fiendish in intensity and nature. Thus far, by kindness, by forbearance, by magnanimity, we have failed to restore them to reason. The task is herculean, and demands all the resources of the Government. Among these, is the use of the Press. Wherever the National flag goes, there should follow intelligence and loyalty. It is not enough that rebel papers be suppressed; they must be regenerated. Every office should be confiscated, and the journal put at once into loyal and judicious hands, so that its publication may be continued in the interest of the nation. People will read, even rebels, when they know how; and neither the rostrum nor the pulpit has the all-pervading influence of the Press. The rebellion itself proves its power. After the teachings of the people all become loyal, the pacification of the country will be speedy. And here I am reminded that, in the midst of Gen. VIELE's efforts to reduce the refractory population of Norfolk to allegiance, he permits the *Day Book* to feed their hopes and fears with the customary pabulum of secession. In a leader of the 22d inst., that journal ingeniously labors to prove that armed intervention, by France and England in behalf of the South, is inevitable! Does Gen. VIELE hope for success in the face of such influences?

The serenade last evening to Gen. SIGEL was a great success. The crowd was very large and very enthusiastic, and the speeches all in the best spirit. When OWEN LOVEJOY concluded his, a voice in the crowd shouted, "A good speech—the nigger is not in it!" "My friends," said the orator, after the laughter subsided, "you see how anxious people are to introduce the nigger; if I don't do it, you do it yourselves!"

In the House, the Emancipation bill was up again and postponed. I think it can be passed. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to enable persons held to service or labor to establish a right to freedom, under the act of August 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property," &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution that a select committee of five be raised to investigate the official conduct of LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the committee, reported back the resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer *Varuna* for loss of clothing and other property. Passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a memorial for the admission of the State of Western Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill, to allow California an additional representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President, &c. He offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute provides that the acts of the President in accepting volunteers are confirmed, and authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, limiting the whole number to 700,000. It further provides for a premium of two dollars for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of the first months' pay in advance. He said there had been a list prepared of men in the army, and the aggregate number was 617,654, but we had a large number at home, on leave and sick, and he supposed we had about 500,000 effective men in the field.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought there was no necessity for paying premiums on the enlistment of volunteers, and that the provision should only apply to the regular army.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill so as to make the premium of two dollars apply only to the regular army. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment limiting the number of Major-Generals to thirty, and the number of Brigadiers to two hundred, and repealing the act authorizing the appointment of additional Aids.

The bill was further discussed till 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out all the tax on savings institutions. Adopted. Yeas 21, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) an amendment was adopted providing that distilled liquors may be transferred from one election district to another before the payment of duties.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision which allows Gas Companies to add a tax. Rejected.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, (Messrs. Chandler, Harris, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, Mason,) 8; Nays, 27.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to amend the tax on coal so as to read, "On all mineral coal, except such as is known in trade as 'pea' coal, 3½ cents per ton." Mr. COWAN spoke at some length against any tax on coal, and especially against such a tax as proposed by the House.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, 9; Nays, 26.

Mr. WILMOT was opposed to the whole bill as cumbersome and unequal, and it was a most unjust provision to tax coal, which is a raw material.

After further discussion the amendment was adopted.

At 8¼ adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

Cannibals Turned Missionaries—Wendell Phillips as a General—Liquor Prohibition in Massachusetts—Sunday Schools vs. West Point as Nurseries of Soldiers—Wendell Phillips on Tobacco.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

When the King of France with twenty thousand men marched up a hill, I presume nothing but war was talked of in all his domains; but when, with the same twenty thousand men, the valiant monarch marched down again, people doubtless returned at once to the peaceful avocations of their daily lives. So all Boston, which for two days couldn't get its mind sufficiently free from "Washington in danger" to bestow respectable audiences on the Anniversary meetings, immediately became a devoted attendant at the peaceful shrine of Boston Meeting-house, the moment that Gov. ANDREW came out at the front door of the "Hub" and said the soldiers might go home. The soldiers did go home, and the spectators went "to the Anniversaries."

On Wednesday, the American Missionary Society drew a respectable audience, who were informed that the missions of the Society abroad have been somewhat pinched for funds during the past year; but, on the whole, have prospered tolerably, or as Stubs would express it, "have been so as to sit up and take a little nourishment." The Sandwich Islanders, having themselves a long time since been induced to give over their disagreeable habit of eating each other up, have gone into the missionary enterprise on their own hook, and have contributed quite largely, both in men and money, to the cause, comparing in this respect very favorably with their inferiors—the rebels—who have been able until recently to effect an almost entire suspension of the labors of the Society's agents in the Border States. As the Union army has gone Southward, however, the missionaries have accompanied them, and the joint enterprise will furnish bibles and bullets in proportions to suit the natives.

Of course, the meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was presided over by EDMUND QUINCY, and addressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, the latter of whom declares the subject of military strategy to be the rock on which he and Gen. McCLELLAN split. "That's where Paul and I differ," said Mrs. Partington, when reminded of her divergence from the teachings of the Apostle. HUNTER, SIGEL, and FREMONT, were the gods of the hour, in which trio alone could a competent chieftain of the National forces be found. Eloquence has wreathed itself in a laurel crown of fame around PHILLIPS' head, but even Mercury, the God of Orators, never knocked the chip from the shoulder of Mars. The roar of the cannon drowns the loudest eloquence, and while orators are planning how rebellion should be subdued, our gallant leader is thundering away at its gates, and carving for himself a name that shall live far beyond the centuries that wrap the mummies of those who malign him.

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society rejoices in the good it has done, and reports that its agent has distributed among the "marines" a hundred and forty thousand "pages of tracts;" though whether each marine was the recipient of consecutive "pages," or not, did not so clearly appear. The blue-jackets of Hatteras, Port Royal, Island No. 10, and Hampton Roads, received the encomiums their gallant behavior earned, and the "poor sailor-man" generally was put down as a proper sort of person to navigate ships, and altogether open to the influences of the Gospel or the cyprian, according to the precedence of their presentation to his attention.

The American Tract Society would appear, from its Treasurer's report, to have done a smashing business, its books showing, in a business of nearly a hundred thousand dollars a year, a balance of only three hundred dollars on the wrong side of the account, as between expenditures and receipts, a deficit which for hard times can scarcely be considered a very heavy burden to be borne by an organization acknowledging the excess of its assets over its liabilities to be the respectable sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Society utters a jubilant crow over the final establishment of the Liquor law in the State as a Constitutional measure, but wails a doleful jeremiade at the manner in which it is carried into effect, the Mayor and Chief of Police of Boston declaring themselves powerless to enforce the provisions of the act; and this though in Vermont and Maine similar laws have been well sustained and produce the desired effect. One of the principal causes of failure in this State to bring offenders to justice, under the law, was declared to be the fact that violators of the law themselves are allowed to sit on juries before which the offenders are tried, though no tribunal ever thought of allowing an acknowledged thief to sit on a jury to try a fellow-disciple of the light-fingered persuasion.

The Massachusetts Colonization Society rejoiced in the official adoption of its creed by the President, who was indorsed and said amen to by ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the principal speaker at the Society's public meeting. The establishment at Liberia was declared to be the portal to a future civilized and Christianized Africa, as well as the probable safety-valve for the escape of a troublesome element, which is expected to evaporate from the boiling cauldron of our National affairs.

The exercises of the American Sunday School Union drew more people to the Tremont Temple than that edifice could contain. Every good little boy and pretty little girl came out in the morning arrayed in white and bedecked with flowers, and marched in procession to the Temple, where they sung with extreme energy and to great acceptance. Addresses were made to them of the usual type on such occasions, and their martial ardor was awakened by the statement of "a reliable gentleman" right from McCLELLAN's army, that it was universally found that Sunday-School Scholars made the best fighting soldiers, a fact which the little chaps regarded with some surprise, in view, apparently, of vivid recollections how often they had been taught, that however much dogs might delight to bark and bite on account of its being their nature so to do, and that for the same powerful reason, bears and lions might growl and fight, yet little children's hands were never made to tear each other's eyes, nor were their passions made for the purpose of being allowed to rise.

The Universalist festival, presided over by Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, was a jolly occasion, as usual—the disciples of that faith seeming to have their capacities for the enjoyment of a "time" materially enlarged by the liberal breadth of their doctrines. Toasts, speeches, and "a little something to take," were the order of the day at this "anniversary," an order which your correspondent would be glad to see observed by some of the other societies, if it shall ever be his lot again to travel from one to another of them for the purpose of jotting down their acts; for a "seeker after truth," though engaged in a laudable pursuit, can no more "run" forever without food than a locomotive without fuel.

The American Anti-Tobacco Society held its meeting in Mercantile Hall. Of course WENDELL PHILLIPS presided. He may be counted in for all the *Antics* that ever are invented. The society has existed for twelve years, and is reported to flourish like a green bay tree. Mr. PHILLIPS is prepared to make no overtures of peace to those who use the weed. Indeed, all his overtures are warlike, clear up to the blue sky inhabited by TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. The speakers at the meeting of the Society reported successful progress in the pursuit of the association, but threw no light on the probabilities of MERCIER's pilgrimage to Richmond, having to do with the threatened destruction of the noxious herb.

And here my long letter must come to a close, as the Anniversaries will do to night. To-morrow the ecclesiastics will return to their homes, and on the following day will detail to their flocks the scenes of the week. Their privilege to utter the *quorum pars magna fui* exciteth no envy in the heart of G.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

OUR FILES BY THE EUROPA.

The London Press on the Evacuation of Yorktown.

Decline in Cotton---Consols 93 1-4a93 1-2.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool 21st ult. *via* Queenstown 22d, passed Cape Race at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 20th.

The *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived out on the 21st.

The news is not important.

Hesse-Cassel has rejected Prussia's ultimatum, and diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Mr. DISRAELI had reasserted in the House of Commons, *that a rivalry existed at Washington between Lord Lyons and M. Mercier*. Lord PALMERSTON emphatically contradicted it.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the fall of Yorktown. The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as *a great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals, by continued victories, have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Bremen* arrived out on the 22d.

The Bank of England has increased its minimum rate of interest to three per cent.

Cotton had declined ⅛d.@1d. since Friday. Sales Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs of all kinds slightly lower.

Provisions very dull.

Consols for money, 93⅜@93½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The London *Post* thinks the present the time for compromise.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually over.

Earl RUSSELL, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President LINCOLN's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico—doubtful.

The Austrian troops are reported to have occupied the line of the Lagode Garda.

The cotton market recovered under the *North American's* advices, and prices were ⅛d. higher than on Tuesday. Sales Wednesday and Thursday, 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols, 93¼@93⅜.

OUR FILES BY THE EUROPA.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

From the London Times, May 17th.

The news from America which we publish today is hardly less important than the capture of New-Orleans. The Confederate army evacuated Yorktown on the 4th of May, abandoning a number of its guns, together with stores and ammunition, and retreated to Williamsburg, a few miles up the Peninsula. Here they seem to purpose making a stand, and Gen. McCLELLAN anticipates an obstinate contest.

The object of this change of tactics we can only guess from the subsequent operations. On the morning of the 5th inst. the Confederates, who appear to have been reinforced, made a fierce attack on the advancing Federals, and a sanguinary combat took place, the result of which, according to the Federal dispatch, was, that Gen. HANCOCK succeeded in turning the left wing of the Confederates' line of works, and forced them to abandon their position during the night, thus giving the Federals possession of Williamsburgh, which they entered on the 6th. A very large number of Confederate prisoners was also taken, and the battle appears to have been one of the most important in which the armies of the Potomac have yet been engagad. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Southern Generals have abandoned the idea of continuing the struggle, and, as Gen. McCLELLAN expresses it, "disputing every step to Richmond." The news of the fall of New-Orleans, and of the serious danger of Gen. BEAUREGARD, must have had its due effect upon them. The chance of the Federal army not only taking complete possession of Tennessee, but driving BEAUREGARD into the wildest regions of Alabama or Georgia, must have been present to the mind of every Confederate General for days before the retreat from Yorktown. But, as far as we can see, the movement was unconnected with any military events, except those occurring immediately in the neighborhood. The Confederates abandoned Yorktown, doubtless, because the superiority of the Federals in gunboats and iron-clad vessels made it unlikely that even the *Merrimac* and her sisters would be able long to prevent the enemy's flotilla from coming up the rivers on each side and making their position untenable. The one iron-thatched vessel, the *Merrimac*, is said to have cooled the courage of the Federals more than any other defense of their enemies, and we may well conceive that as soon as the *Merrimac* was injured or overmatched, the Confederates would believe themselves in danger from holding so advanced a position. York River is now in possession of the Federals, their gunboats having gone up simultaneously with the land forces. In spite of the *Merrimac*, it is probable that the James River will be soon equally in the power of the invaders, and the Confederates are therefore wise in retreating to a place, if they can find any such on the road to Richmond, where their great army may be established in some advantageous position, and enable them to defend the capital of the Confederacy until the advancing Summer bids the invaders pause. It must be said for the South that the capture of Donelson made the people only more determined in resistance, and that they never enlisted in such masses and made such exertions in the cause of independence as since their first great misfortune. It remains to be seen whether the fall of New-Orleans will produce anything like the same effect. The spirit of secession must be strong indeed, if this be the case, and *the people who furnish the armies of Yorktown and Corinth must be made of sterner stuff than the Louisianians, who have suffered the enemy to take possession of New-Orleans and Baton Rouge without striking a blow.* We may expect to hear that the Confederate General has taken up some new position between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, beyond the reach of the Federal squadron, and that Gen. McCLELLAN is cautiously advancing against him. A great battle can hardly fail to be fought somewhere on the line between Williamsburgh and Richmond, but whether the South will be victorious, or whether, if defeated, it will have the energy to protract the campaign, are matters on which it is useless now to speculate.

The other warlike movements, though important, lose their interest in comparison with the great conflict which is imminent in Virginia; but there is one political event which evidently, in the opinion of the Federal Government, is of great moment. This is the opening of certain of the Southern ports to European trade. It has been officially notified to Foreign Ministers that Federal mails, under military supervision, will be allowed to pass to New-Orleans and other places lately occupied by the Confederates. A collector had been appointed to New-Orleans, and preparations were being made to raise the blockade and to permit limited shipments. A later telegram says that the President had resolved to raise the blockade of New-Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Beaufort and Fernandina. The object of this proceeding is obvious. Since the beginning of the war, both North and South have had a common idea, which has filled the one with anxiety and the other with hope. The Americans have not been able to free themselves from the suspicion that Cotton is really King, and that England would go to any extremity to show her allegiance to the sovereign lord of her manufactures. The attitude of the French Emperor, and the murmuring of the French operatives, have also given the North serious fears. We are almost justified in saying that the expeditions to various points of the Atlantic coast, such as Beaufort, Hatteras and Newbern, and the occupation of these places, without the hope of producing the smallest effect on the war, have been measures really prompted by a desire to open a cotton port, and thus take away the pretext of European Powers for intervening in the affairs of the war. The capture of New-Orleans makes that easy which before would have hardly been possible. It would have been but a mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton; but now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, and the accesss to millions of acres of cotton-growing land are in the power of the Federals, *it is their obvious policy to declare the trade with New-Orleans open, and to let the refusal to supply cotton for the wants of Europe, lie on the planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic.*

From the Post, May 17.

The Confederates evacuated Yorktown on the 3d inst., and once more gave McCLELLAN the slip. A more glorious termination of his extensive preparations might easily be imagined, but not, according to his view of matters, a more practically useful one. It would, of course, be presumptuous to pronounce at this distance, and upon very imperfect information, adversely to his generalship; but the fact that the Confederates once more obtained the start of him, although their evacuation occupied them two days, does not say much for it. The General, however, is evidently a man to whom it is an intense consolation to have done what is right, and to have made no military mistake. He is essentially a very safe man, if not a very brilliant one; and after surveying the fortifications of the enemy, he wrote with hearty satisfaction to the War Department, that his whole course was justified by the result, that the success gained was brilliant, and that its effect would certainly be of the greatest importance. Whatever may be said of the brilliancy of an achievement which left the sword of the young NAPOLEON still unfleshed, and which added another to the list of his failures to get a good blow at the enemy, there is no reason to question his hopeful conclusion as to the probable result of it.

These operations being in the direction of Richmond, and the capital being a very short distance removed, the result to the power of the South must be exceedingly serious and embarrassing. The strength of Yorktown was vaunted in the most unreserved terms. It was called a second Sebastopol, and Gen. McCLELLAN's examination did not, in this instance, discover that the defences were shams. Williamsburgh, again, was much talked of, and even last night, when only the first part of the swift *Persia's* telegram had been received, it was suggested that the retreat upon that place was a piece of strategy intended to draw McCLELLAN, after thoroughly tiring his men out by fruitless labors at Yorktown, to that place. We were told that LEE had long been extensively fortifying it, and that, as it was placed beyond reach of gunboats from either of the two neighboring rivers, Gen. McCLELLAN would be completely foiled. But the later telegram brought word that Williamsburgh too had fallen. We may, therefore, without fear of exaggeration, assume that the evacuations, though cleverly accomplished, give very important advantages to the great army whose real business it is to reduce the capital of the new Confederacy and to restore the "Old Dominion" to the old Federation.

BEARING OF THE WESTERN VICTORIES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

NORTHERN TRIUMPH CONCEDED.

From the London Times, May 16.

The advantages gained in the West by the Federal Government, have been such as it is impossible to overrate. The slow progress of the Northern arms in Virginia, where the best troops and the most trusted Generals of President LINCOLN are engaged, stands in singular contrast to the successes which, in spite of the check at Pittsburgh, must be ascribed to the army of Tennessee. The capture of Fort Donnelson and of Island No. 10, with the bold manœuvre of Gen. MITCHEL, in the seizure of Huntsville, has placed the Federals in complete military possession of the great State of Tennessee, which, though said to be strongly Secessionist, is kept down by the presence of victorious armies, and may be looked upon as lost to the Confederate Republic. But these successes, though won at the cost of some hundred killed and wounded, are not more important than the advantages gained in Louisiana without the loss of a man. The chief places along the great western river seem to be falling into the hands of the enemy without an attempt at resistance. New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, and the rich plantations between them, are at the mercy of the Northern expedition. New-Orleans, a city of more than 150,000 inhabitants, and the real capital of the Southern Confederacy, is occupied by a body of marines landed under the guns of two Federal vessels. At the same time, Gen. BUTLER has landed without obstruction on the side of Lake Pontchartrain, and approached to within a few miles of the city. It seems wonderful, and is certainly a new thing in war, that an enemy should be able to pass freely up and down the rivers of an invaded country, and that after a year of war he should find no preparations able to check him or even temporarily stay his passage. The consequences to the Southerners of the loss of the Mississippi must be far greater than those involved in the advance of the Federal gunboats along the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, though these operations have ended in the wresting of great part of a State from the Confederacy. As has been justly observed, the Confederate gunboats, even if formidable in themselves, are now placed between two forces of the enemy, who may come down toward Memphis, and up from New-Orleans, and put them in imminent danger. *The position of Gen. Beauregard becomes also very critical, whether he be at Corinth or Memphis, when the Mississippi Valley is penetrated by Federal expeditions, and the States to the West of the great river are separated from those which are the seat of war*; and, although the passage of gunboats along the rivers of a territory may exasperate rather than coerce the inhabitants, yet it cannot be doubted that, if the Federals can send their vessels along the Mississippi and up the Red River and the Arkansas, a great moral effect must be produced on the people who thought themselves secured by distance from the presence of the Northern arms, not to mention that, as the rivers are the chief highways of these primitive regions, the dispatch of reinforcements and supplies will be almost impossible in the States where the Federal expeditions can penetrate.

These considerations sufficiently account for the exultation of the North and the buoyancy of Federal securities. *The North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching*, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by a long and laborious campaign, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by the advances of the various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to an arrangement, and reenter the Union on the easy and honorable terms which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. Though they are accumulating a debt for which no financier is providing, though their armies are threatened with a sickly Summer campaign should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how Republican government is to be worked with eight millions of men brought into the Union by force, and taxed for the payment of interest on a debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military successes is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government. On the other hand, there is, as far as we can learn, no change in the spirit and attitude of the South.

Though we give full credit to the Southerners for the endurance they have shown, and though it is probable the fall of New-Orleans will not change their purpose, yet it is impossible not to feel that the manner in which their military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, *must shake the confidence both of their own people and of foreigners in the ultimate success of their cause.* Whether it be that they never believed that the Federals would come up the river, or that their exertions in other quarters prevented them from giving full attention to this important section of the country, it is certain that the Mississippi has been but poorly defended, and *the chief city of the Confederacy suffered to fall into the enemy's hands with scandalous ease.*

The Naval Brigade Anniversary.

STATEMENT OF COL. W. A. BARTLETT.

Pursuant to an extended public notice, the main hall of the Cooper Institute was thrown open last evening to any and all who might feel desirous of participating in the celebration of the first anniversary of the day on which the Naval Brigade landed at Fortress Monroe. The country is somewhat familiar with the origin and progress of this noted corps, which was originated in this City by WASHINGTON ALLEN BARTLETT, who, upon the full organization of the same, became its Colonel. That gentleman was formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy, in which service he passed twenty-two years, earning an enviable reputation for efficiency and gallantry, until he was, with a host of other able officers, displaced by the famous "Examining Board," under the Pierce Administration. Lieut. BARTLETT's history was interesting in this connection previous to the outbreak of the existing rebellion, and became doubly so, after the organization of his brigade, whose mishaps and difficulties culminated in an accident at the Rip Raps, by which the Colonel nearly lost his life, and the subsequent transfer of the force to another commander and its final transposition into the ordinary service as the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V. The 31st of May, 1861, saw the brigade set foot as such, for the first time, on the soil of Virginia, and Col. BARTLETT deemed the recurrence of the day, this year, a befitting occasion for a reunion of its friends and ex-members, and all others whom sympathy or curiosity might attract to the scene.

By 8 o'clock a company of citizens, by no means numerous, but ready to make up the deficiency with the spirit and warmth of their greetings, had assembled, and were for some time regaled by the magnificent brass band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard with a choice selection of instrumental music.

At length Col. BARTLETT presented himself to the audience, and with introductory remarks equivalent to those we have just employed, referred to his own past history and that of the Naval Brigade. Sustained by the cheering of his hearers, he proceeded to read his memorial to Gov. E. D. MORGAN, of this State, setting forth the facts relating to his own course and that of his corps, to the present time. This document, which will appear in pamphlet form within a few days, comprises some twenty pages and more of compact print, with about nine more of appendix, and is a detail of the case by far too minute and comprehensive to be used at present in these columns. It was to be greatly regretted that during the reading the Colonel's voice became so exceedingly hoarse that it was almost impossible to hear him distinctly at only a short distance on the platform. He has but recently recovered from the effects of his terrible fall upon the rocks at the Rip Raps, and hence became the more readily fatigued.

The outline of the memorial is to the effect that on the 23d of May, 1861, Col. BARTLETT presented himself to Gov. MORGAN, with a commission and plan of equipment and orders for the acceptance of the services of the Volunteer Naval Brigade, signed by the Secretary of War, by the President's special directed and duly sealed, the only condition annexed being that the consent of the Governor of New-York must be obtained. Evidence was given that six companies, of seventy-seven men and five officers each, were ready, having been regularly mustered into the service of the State at Camp "Ironsides," on Staten Island. The Governor at once released them from the State service, and the Colonel immediately sailed with 886 men and 54 officers, on board the transport *Coatzacoalcos*, and landed and encamped between Fortress Monroe and Hampton River on the 30th of May. When ordered to land by Gen. BUTLER, then in command at the fort, they were also ordered to occupy the Female Seminary at Hampton, but, when approaching, were met by Col. DURYEA, of New-York, and ordered to bivouac in the open field without tents, the barracks assigned them being, in the meanwhile, without other occupants than a few officers' wives. This was cheerfully done, unpleasant as the alternative might seem. Gen. BUTLER next directed one company of the brigade to be employed as sappers and miners, and to further protect the exposed magazines of the fort. A second company detailed was sent to Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps, with the 48-pounder rifled gun of the brigade, there to mount and defend it. During the night operations, in placing and mounting the gun, Col. BARTLETT fell from a portion of the unfinished works of the fortification, and was very dangerously injured. Here commenced the mystification by which the subsequent troubles of the brigade were brought about. Through superior orders, the visits of his officers were prohibited, and thus, while he was kept in ignorance of what was transpiring outside, the force under his command, unacquainted with his condition, were left to infer that he was reprehensibly neglecting them. The Colonel enters into copious detail, to show the care he had taken to provide the brigade with everything, at his own expense, aided by the cordial coöperation of a few friends, and then traces the steps by which it was gradually deprived of the arms and denied the equipments that belonged to it—the whole matter culminating in his retirement from the command, the change of the name of the force he had raised with such labor and devotion, and its final transposition into the Ninety-ninth Regiment of New-York Infantry. In the meantime the conduct of portions of the brigade at Roanoke Island and Newbern, on board the frigate *Congress*, at Fort Macon, Sewall's Point, Norfolk Portsmouth, &c., is pointed to with pride, and the displacement of its Colonel, the denial of a rank for which he holds the President's commission, and the barefaced suppression of the justice of the case, are respectfully but firmly exposed. The mass of evidence adduced is very strong and consists largely of official documents in which the signatures and orders of the highest dignitaries of the Government continually recur.

The reading was repeatedly interrupted by the audience with cheers of approbation and encouragement. At the close of the first memorial Col. BARTLETT rested for a few moments, which the band enlivened by their fine music.

On resuming, Col. BARTLETT took occasion to read another memorial he has addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, praying the restoration of the petitioner to his former rank as a Lieutenant in the Navy, wrested from him in 1855, by the Naval Retiring Board. With this were embodied numerous official documents, forming one of the most startling exposes of the "red tape" system ever made in this country, until the late experience of the Naval Brigade eclipsed it.

In conclusion, Col. BARTLETT introduced his son and volunteer Aid at the Rip Raps to the audience, and gave a most amusing series of anecdotes from his own past life. His last words were hearty denunciation of the rebellion and honor to the old flag.

A venerable gentleman in the audience put the formal question to the house, whether all present were satisfied with the conduct of the Colonel and his Brigade. A thundering "Aye" was the response *nem. con.*, and with continued acclamation and a salvo from the band, the Reception closed at 11¼ o'clock.

—We have already given the facts of a duel in which Mr. W. T. Casto, of Maysville, Ky., was shot by Col. Metcalfe. The former gentleman gave the challenge, it appears, simply because Col. Metcalfe arrested him in accordance with orders from Gen. Nelson. The Colonel hesitated for some time about accepting it under these circumstances, but after consultation with his friends, concluded to do so, alleging as his reasons that his life was threatened almost daily at home, that if he pleaded his official duties as a reason for not accepting Casto's challenge he would have three hundred similar ones in less than a month, that men who hated him because of his endeavors to serve his country would be encouraged by such a refusal to provoke collisions with him until he should be obliged to kill some of them or lose his own life, and that he believed the challenge designed to take his life without provocation, or to injure him in public estimation.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

EVANS.—At her residence, No. 19 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, MARTHA SCRIVEN, wife of Rev. Charles Evans, aged 64 years.

The friends and those of her sons, Charles T., Rev. P. Saffery and T. C. Evans, are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

FLANAGAN.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, May 31, JOHN ROBERT, youngest child of Margaret and John Flanagan, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 117 South-st. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HASARD.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, May 31, of croup, KATE LOUISE, daughter of J. H. and Laura T. Hazard, aged 2½ years.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 29, 1862, JOSHUA KNAPP, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 58 7th-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 6 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 257.—May 31, 1862.

61, 40, 18, 55, 14, 21, 67, 33, 42, 45, 37, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 258.—May 31, 1862.

NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 205.—May 31, 1862.

68, 10, 50, 55, 14, 12, 3, 52, 73, 19, 1, 34.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 240.—May 31, 1862.

2, 23, 19, 60, 49, 65, 15, 27, 12, 43, 62, 14.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

IMPORTANT.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

REBEL NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS AT HALF PRICE.—Fourteen different Rebel Notes and Postage Stamps sent post-paid on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. Trade supplied at 50 cents per 100, or $4 per 1,000. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other anoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Masssachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, 350 able-bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having seen service in the French army for upwards of 19 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 85 Franklin-st., New-York.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—COMPANY I.—The members of this command are directed to assemble at the Armory corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. By order.
L. K. BINGHAM,
Lieut. Commanding.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 32, 1862.

$36,000	U.S.6s '81 Reg.c.	105	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b10	88
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	105¾	225	do	88
5,000	do	105⅝	400	do	87¾
500	U. S. 6 '81 Oreg.		300	do	87⅞
	W. Ln ½ yearly	102¾	50	do.....s5	87¾
2,000	Treas.7 3-10 ₱c.N.	105⅜	200	do.....s10	87¾
25,000	do	105⅜	50	Erie Railway Pre.	63¾
13,000	U.S.6s,1Yr.Certs.	100⅛	1150	do	63⅜
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '79	99¾	100	do.....s10	63½
3,000	do	100	200	Hud. Riv. R.	44
3,000	Ill. War Loan	96¾	200	do	44½
22,000	do	97	50	do	44¼
4,000	do	97½	400	Har. Railroad	14
5,000	Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	91	100	Stonington R.	75
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58¾	100	Reading Railroad	49½
4,000	do.....s60	58½	1,050	Mich. Cent. R.	62
4,000	do	58⅞	450	do.....s10	62
5,000	do.....b10	59	100	do.....b10	62
5,000	do	59	250	do.....b30	62
18,000	Mo. State 6s	51½	50	do.....s30	61¾
10,000	do.....b30	51½	350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24½
2,000	Cal. State 7s	96¼	22	do	24¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	100½	50	Mich.S.& N.I.G.S.	56
7,000	Hud. R.R. 3d M.	90	400	do	56½
7,000	Mich.C. 8 ₱ c. 1st		350	do	56¾
	M. S. F. Conv. B.	105½	100	do.....s10	56½
3,000	do	105¼	100	Ill. Cent. Rd. Sp.s30	61¼
5,000	Mich.So. 1st M.B.	98½	450	do	61½
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	81	250	do	61¾
5,000	do	81½	50	do.....b60	62
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort.	100	150	do	61⅞
30,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.B.	95	300	do.....b30	61⅞
1,000	do	95½	200	do.....s30	61⅝
10,000	M. So. s. f. bds.	98	800	Clev.& Pittsb'gh R.	21½
6,000	Ill. C. R. bds.	94½	200	do	21¾
1,000	C.& N.W. s.f.bds.	95	350	Gal. and Chi. R.	68½
5,000	C.&N.W.Ass.bds.	45	150	do	68⅝
35,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	64	100	do	68¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	104	10	C. & T. Railroad	44
19	Shoe & Leather B'k	100	600	do	43¾
15,000	American Gold	103⅝	500	do	43⅞
85,750	do	103½	300	do.....s10	43¾
50	Del.& H Ca. Co.	100	100	do.....b30	43⅞
26	do	99⅞	100	do.....b60	44
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	115	300	C. & R. I. Railroad	62
50	do.....s7	115	100	do.....b30	62¼
570	do	116	50	do	62¼
200	do.....s30	115½	200	do.....s30	62
15	do.....s30	115	114	C. B. & Q. R.	72¾
500	Erie Railroad	36¾	100	M.& P.D.C.R.2d P'd	64½
450	do	36⅞	137	Tol. & Wab. R'd	15
500	do.....s30	36¾	40	T. H. & R. R.	120
1200	do	37			

SATURDAY, May 31—P. M.

A new complexion was given to the Stock market this morning by the Army news from the Southwest. The dealings at the First Board opened very strong in Government Securities before the news was received, in consequence of the large demand at advancing prices on yesterday afternoon. The subsequent operations in the Railway Shares and Pacific Mail, were influenced by the telegraphic advices from Corinth, Memphis, &c., and prices went up rapidly on most of the New-York and Western descriptions. At the Second Board, the favorable accounts from the Shenandoah Valley were added to the buoyant feeling, and at 4 o'clock, when the Board broke up, New-York Central stood 88½@⅝; Erie, 37⅞; Erie Preferred, 64; Michigan Central, 62½; Michigan Southern, 25½; Michigan Guaranteed, 57½@½, and Rock Island, 63@63½ ₱ cent. Later in the afternoon, the market stood about as follows:

N. Y. Cen.	88⅜	Pacific	115¾
Erie	37⅞	Hudson	44⅜
Erie Preferred	64	Galena	69
Toledo	44¼	Missouris	51¾
Michigan Southern	25½	Tennessees	59
Michigan Guaranteed	57¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	105¼
Michigan Cen.	63	7.30 Treasury Bonds	105½
Rock Island	63	Treas. Certificates	100⅛
Ill. Central	62⅜	Gold	103⅜

The bids for the City Bank Stocks were as follows:

New-York	100¼	Metropolitan	103¾
Manhattan	125	Peoples'	87
Union	100	Shoe and Leather	100
America	110	Corn Exchange	96
Tradesmen's	95½	Continental	92
Greenwich	125	St. Nicholas	99
National	98	Marine	105
Merchants' Exch.	93	Commonwealth	89
Leather Manuf'rs'	120	New-York County	90
State of New-York	91½	Importers' & Traders'	99
Commerce	96½	Park	104
Pacific	118	Manuf's and Merch's	87
Chatham	80		

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

N. Y. C. sixes	100¾	N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	99½
N.Y.C.sixes real estate	94	M. So.& N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	97¾
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & Alton firsts	107
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & Alton seconds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58½
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N.W. firsts Ass.	45
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N.W. Int. Bs.	79
Erie thirds, '83	96¾	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	44½
Erie fifths, '88	87	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103
Buf., N.Y. & Erie firsts	92	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Hudson firsts, '75	90	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89
Hudson con. '67	84	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Tol. & Wab. In. Bds.	68
Harlem seconds, '64	99½	Mil.& P. DuChien firsts	95
Harlem thirds, '68	83½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c.'69-72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich.C.n.f.8 ₱ ct. '82	106	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Chi., B. & Q.8 ₱ c. 1sts	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98½	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. sec's	81½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103
N. Ind. firsts	100		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $646,824 41, including for customs $143,354 68; payments, $789,977 49; balance, $15,340,899 50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 14,112 bbls. Flour, 1,289 bbls. and 1,231 bags Corn Meal, 137,429 bushels Wheat, 62,429 bushels Corn, 15,297 bushels Rye, 23,310 bushels Oats, 1,480 bushels Malt, 7,800 pkgs. Provisions, 2,145 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 25 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspecton Warehouse, this morning, 223 bbls., including 191 bbls. Pots and 32 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,500 lbs. Western Yellow, at 33c.@33½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, here, 200 mats Java, at 25c.; and, in Boston, 1,500 bags Cape, on private terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, here, this evening, 170,672 pkgs., including 115,361 bags Rio and Santos, 3,000 bags and 15,350 mats Java, 19,741 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,865 bags Laguayra, 2,881 bags Costa Rica, 2,579 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 637 bags Jamaica, and 173 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—Is in fair request and is firm. Sales 1,250 bales, including Middlings, at 31c.@31½c. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Supplies have been less extensive, and the demand having been more active, prices have favored sellers.

FISH—The demand has been generally limited, and prices have been depressed, though the actual changes have not been important.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, at rather lower prices, yet the market has not been very active. Sales, 16,800 barrels, including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; interior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 50@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	4 85	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at former rates. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and rather lower, including extra, at $4 45@$6 25 ₱ bbl.: sales, 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $2 75@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.: sales 300 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, at former quotations.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat continue in active demand, mainly for export, at steady prices. Sales, 176,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at 95c.@98c.; White Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 20@$1 30; Amber Western, part $1 18@$1 19; Red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 03@$1 04; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 94c.@$1 03; Chicago Spring, at 92c.@$1; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 86c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at rising prices; sales 78,000 bushels at 48c.@49½c., for old Mixed Western, and 45c.@47½c., chiefly 46c.@47c. for new do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 60c.@72c. ₱ bushel; sales 12,300 bushels. Barley rules dull and heavy: 4,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 ₱ bushel. Oats, are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 43c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@44½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is arriving and selling freely, at prices ranging from 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 13c.@19c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts were light, during the week, but holders were more inclined to sell, and prices favored buyers. Week's receipts, 12,243 Hides and 37 bales Hides; sales 31,200 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 6,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs, 22c.@22½c., cash, usual selection; 6,300 Montevideo, 20 lbs, 22½c., cash, usual selection; 9,000 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs, 21c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 Rio Grande Kips, 11@12 lbs, on private terms; 600 California, 23 lbs, 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs, on private terms; 400 Aspinwall, 18 lbs, on private terms; 400 Savanilla, 26 lbs, on private terms; 900 Wet salted California, 50 lbs, 10c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Western Slaughter, 70@75 lbs, 7½c., cash, rej. bad Hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 50@80 lbs, part 7½c.@7½c., cash, rej. bad Hides; 1,700 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs, part 7c., cash, rej. bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands; 277,500 dry Hides, 18,000 wet-salted Hides, and 700 bales E. I. Hides. Included in the Stock are: 91,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 4,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 4,000 Cordova, &c., 24,000 Rio Grande, 22,600 California, &c., 14,000 Orinoco, 21,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 15,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,800 West Indies, &c., 1,200 Maracaibo, 2,000 Brazil, dry-salted, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 1,800 St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt, 5,700 Tampico and Matamoras, 57,000 African Kips, 3,000 Western and Southern, 2,000 East Indies, common, 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 10,000 Wet-salted Domestic, 1,000 Wet-salted Para, 7,000 Wet-salted California.

LATHS—Eastern are in good request at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & CO. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole, the market has been without any essential change since our last issue. A few buyers have been in the market, but their purchases have been small in the aggregate, and were made at varied rates, some paying fully last week's quotations, while others have supplied themselves at some concession. Among the trade a great disparity of views continues, some houses being willing sellers at a slight concession, while many demand full quotations for their stocks. From the tanneries the receipts are only moderate, and the stock is slowly diminishing, though the supply of all descriptions, but prime, middle and heavy weights, is ample for some time to come. An auction-sale of 7,500 Sides Texas Leather is advertised to come off on Wednesday, June 4, which will doubtless attract a number of buyers to the market. For Oak Tanned a moderate demand exists, and with only a meagre supply in the market, prices are fully maintained. Rough Upper continues dull of sale at nominal prices." We quote, SOLE, Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, at 25c.@26c; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, at 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, at 26c.@29c.; Oak light Cropped, good, at 30c.@32c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, at 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, at 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, at 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, at 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, at 16c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, at 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, at 20c.@22c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, at 25c.@27c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 60c. for Common and 90c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales were light to-day, including 140 hhds. at 32c.@37c. for Porto Rico, and 26c.@31c. for Cuba Muscovado; also by auction 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 31½c.34½c. ₱ gallon. Stock on hand, this evening, 3,218 hhds. and 752 bbls. Including the former were 986 hhds. Cuba Muscavado, 204 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 2,028 hhds. Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,800 bbls., at $12 for Mess, here; $12 50 for 2,000 bbls. do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, in July; and $9 37½@$9 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged; sales 640 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied materially; sales, 180 bbls., at $14@$14 87½ for extra Mess, and $12 25 @$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been less sought after at declining prices, including Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$1 80, and do. Ground at $1 02½@$1 05 ₱ sack: Turk's Island at 26c.@27c., and Cadiz at 21c.@22c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude has attracted rather more attention, at from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3½c.@3½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been rather brisker, but at easier prices. The stock in first hands is light, and is held above the views of buyers. Sales 3,000 lbs. California and 2,000 lbs. Aspinwall on private terms. For Goat a moderate demand continues to exist for heavy and medium weights, while light are entirely neglected. Sales are restricted by the high views of holders, most parcels of Mexican being virtually held withdrawn from the market. We note sales of about 200 bales Curacoa at 48c.@52c., 6 mos.; 100 bales Tampico and 42 bales Matamoras on private terms. About 30,000 Chilian have been sold in Boston, to come here, on private terms. At auction, 54 bales slightly damaged Tampico realized 31c., and 10 bales Vera Cruz 20c.@21c., cash.

SUGARS—Sales were light, to-day, having been confined to 420 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@7½c., chiefly at 7c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c.; also, 788 boxes Havana, mainly at 7½c., and, by auction, 173 hhds. Porto Rico, slightly damaged, at 7 3-16c.@8 5-16c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand this evening 33,766 hhds. (including 30,721 hhds. Cuba, 2,941 hhds. Porto Rico, and 104 hhds. English Island,) 52,572 bags, 7,327 boxes, and 387 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, but have been very firm.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at full rates.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagu a.	Yara
Stock May 1, '62, bales	5,229	1,444	410	618
Received since, bales	2,290	187	—	50
Total, bales	7,519	1,631	410	668
Sales to May 31, '62, bls.	3,918	1,311	239	668
Stock June 1, '62, bales	3,601	320	171	—

WHISKY—Sales, 520 bbls., in lots, 23½c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of May, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month the Wool market was quite active, with an improvement in prices of from one to three cents per pound on those of April, for some descriptions. Medium and low Fleece have almost entirely disappeared, and the stock of fine is very small. Pulled Wool was pretty well sold up on the 1st ultimo, and Super has since been disposed of as fast as Pulled. Of extra there is a very light stock, and holders are firm in their views. This being the clipping month, the attention of Wool-buyers is directed to the interior. We learn that some New-Jersey Wool has already been bought at about 40c., for filling the immediate wants of manufacturers, who prefer this light medium to most of the other kinds of Wool. From Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New-York States, we hear of no transactions of any amount, as the farmers ask from 40c. to 50c., which is above the ruling rates in our market. We perceive no indication of a willingness on the part of either our manufacturers or dealers to pay such prices. When *above* 30c.@40c. has been paid for Ohio Fleece, there has usually been a loss; with prices higher, the Wool must be slow in getting to market. Cape has been sold rather freely at no advance—their cheapness has, no doubt, attracted purchasers. For Mestizo there has been some call, and sales of a few parcels have been made. The inferior condition of the new clip will prevent ready sales, except at low prices. But few lots are offered, as the importers are waiting the settlement of new difficulties created by the Custom-house Foreign medium qualities, free, or nearly so, of kemp and burs, are in demand, with light stock. There is some demand also for blanket wool. The small stock of carpet wools sustains prices of the low medium descriptions. A brisk trade has been done in carpet wools, and the stock of good worsted wool on hand is smaller than it has been for several years. No difficulty would be experienced in closing out what there is at a slight reduction on the advanced asking price of full 10 ₱ cent. on sales of two weeks ago. There is a small stock of the short descriptions, such as East India, &c. Encouraged by reports from abroad of stock on hand and rates obtained, holders have advanced their prices. At the last London auction sales the prices were higher than expected. Port Phillip alone declined slightly, owing to the large amount offered. Other descriptions were sustained or advanced in price. Greasy Cape is quoted at 9d.@12d., excluding importation from England for the present. The stock of low wool is in sufficient for their own use for some months to come."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1862.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	40@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@53
Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	47@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	37@40
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	35@40
Unwashed	22@27
California.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	24@27
Unwashed fleece, coarse	12@20
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City extra	44@47
New-York City super	40@43
New-York City No. 1	32@35
New-York City No. 2	10@14
Country extra	45@48
Country super	42@45
Country No. 1	33@36
Country No. 2	12@15
Lambs	33@37
Western, limed pulled wool	33@37

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at drooping rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by steamer at 13d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 60s. Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Dublin, a bark with Wheat at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, ¾c. per lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 948 tons, to Valparaiso and back; one, 1,442 tons, to Havre; one, 771 tons, to Londonderry; one, 767 tons, to Antwerp; one, 1,200 tons, to Liverpool; a bark, 300 tons, from Boston to Shanghai; a brig, 199 tons, to Vera Cruz; a British brig, 262 tons, to Havana; a brig, 192 tons, to St. Thomas and back from Turk's Islands, on private terms; a ship, 708 tons, to Genoa, 700 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; a bark, 594 tons, to Shanghai, Machinery, Coal, &c., $14,500; a brig, 294 tons, to Constantinople, 2,000 bbls. Rum, 5½c.; a schooner, 195 tons, to Portugal and back, $2,500; a British brig, 234 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $1,700; one, 208 tons, to Demerara, 70c., and back from Turk's Islands, Salt, 9c.; one, 103 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $1,100; a schooner, 150 tons, to St. Kitts, 75c.; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Martinique, 75c.; a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800; a British brig and British schooner, to St. Thomas, 60c.@75c. ₱ bbl., and 12c. ₱ foot; a schooner, 130 tons, to the windward and back, $1,000; a British brig, 176 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $990; a British schooner, 170 tons, from Turk's Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; a brig, 190 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room, and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with 10 to 40 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit; situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1½ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished; two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession immediately. Price $400. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL THREE-story brick house, with store on first floor, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; pays a rent of over 10 per cent. on $2,100; price, $1,800; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm, 13 miles from New-York, on the Hackensack River, 2½ miles from the village of Hackensack, with from 30 to 50 acres under cultivation, dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No 215 Water-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE Janes (late 11th-av.) M. E. Mission, No. 323 West 44th-st., near 10th-av., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, June 1, 1862. Dedicatory services by Bishop JANES at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. H. J. FOX, of 43d-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Central M. E. Church. The Sunday-School attached to the Mission will take part in the forenoon and afternoon exercises.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THE SABBATH and week-day services of this church will be held hereafter in Crystal Hall, on the 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., (instead of at the Rutger's Institute,) until the completion of the new chapel on 42d-st. The Pastor, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—(Late 50th-st.) The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a new church edifice for this society at the South-west corner of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., takes place SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., conducted by Bishops JANES and SIMPSON (if the latter's health will permit.) Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Dr. TRUE and other eminents of the clergy.

A UNION ARMY MEETING—SABBATH, AT 7½ P. M., will be held in the North Reformed Dutch Church, Gowanus, in aid of the Board of Publication for Army Purposes. A meeting of the deepest interest may be expected. Addresses by the Agent, an Army Chaplain and others, followed with a collection. Services conducted by the Pastor. All are cordially invited to attend. The call is urgent.

LEXINGTON AVENUE (LATE FIFTIETH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. TRUE will preach for this Society, at 10½ A. M., on SABBATH, June 1, in the Hall corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, 3 P. M., by Bishop JANES. Preaching in the EVENING, ¼ before 8, by Rev. J. C. WASHBURN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Allen-st., near Rivington.—Love Feast in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. SMITH. At 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. DAVID GROESBECK, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. P. E. BROWN, P. E., of Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public generally, and especially strangers and those interested in poor children, are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points. Instead of a sermon, short addresses are desired.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, Preaches EVERY SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt.) Brooklyn. SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. third sermon on *The Heavenly Footman*. At 7¾ P. M. on *The Kingdom of God one of Power*. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS REturn to Judgment,) 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Speaking on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. M. B. LANING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania. All are cordially invited to hear a pure Gospel soon to be consummated. Seats free.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a Concert at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Institution for the Children of Deceased and Disabled Soldiers, on MONDAY, June 2, at 7¾ P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children 12 cents. Tickets at the Institution No. 334 6th-av., and at the door.

DEDICATION SERVICES—WEST HARLEM M. E. Church, on 125th-st., near 6th-av., SABBATH, June 1, 1862. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. HAGANY; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN; and at 7½ by Rev. Bishop JANES. All friendly are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of the King of Kings to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSALISTS.—BELIEVERS IN FUTURE PUNISHMENT.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Sunday) EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, June 1, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Sacramental services at 3, and prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Several candidates will be publicly admitted to membership in the Church, at the close of the morning sermon. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

NOSTRAND'S HALL—40TH-STREET, (NO. 132) east of 3d-av.—Under care of Rev. CHARLES E. HART, (Presbyterian.)—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meetings SUNDAY, 9½ A. M.; TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. PARKER's,) corner 22d-st., will hold its second regular SUNDAY service in the EVENING hereafter, at 7¾ o'clock, until further notice. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES—WHAT THEY indicate, and what they demand, will be the subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGARL, SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Hall corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Free meetings after each service.

INSTALLATION.—REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., late of Albany, will be installed as Pastor of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach the sermon. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS LODGE. Love Feast at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

A DISCOURSE UPON THE DEATH OF Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will be delivered (D. V.) on SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. WILLITS, its Pastor. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. *Universalism the Religion of Republicans*, will be the subject on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING, June 1, 1862. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—The Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT, will preach in the morning, SUNDAY, June 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9½ and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the evening at 7¾. Communion after morning service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. Subject at 8 P. M.—*Are there any Glorious Truths in Spiritualism; if so, what are they?*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, IN NORFOLK, near Grand-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people. Preaching Tuesday evening and Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

THE IMPENDING DOOM.—THE BISHOP OF Mount Zion Church of the Advent, will unfold the great things written by the holy Prophets, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Hear him! Hear him! Seats are free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

A SERMON, ON "NOT HAVING THE WEDDING GARMENT," (Math. 22:12,) will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 1, by Rev. S. C. MARSHALL, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. Scriptural Psalms used.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *Spots in Churches*; and, in the EVENING, upon *The Passover*.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28th-st. and Madison-av.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, PASTOR of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PEW NO. 77 IN TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., which cost $815, would be sold very low, for cash. Call, or address a note to No. 16 West 41st-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Zephyr Merino Under-Shirts.

SUPERIOR SILK UNDER-SHIRTS.

Fine Lisle-thread Under-Shirts.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER-DRAWERS.

Linen and Jean Drawers.

ANGOLA FLANNEL DRAWERS.

Cravats, Scarfs and Ties.

UMBRELLAS AND SUSPENDERS.

Money and Riding Belts.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHAWLS.

Gloves and Gauntlets.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF-HOSE.

Popular Goods at Popular Prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
June 2, at retail, several large invoices of new and
FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets,
Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 per ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS
AND MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

1,000 pieces ORGANDIES, Paris quality and designs, worth from 45c. to 75c., will be offered for sale at 25c. a yard. Guaranteed to wash beautifully.

10 pieces HONEY COMB, 1¼ yards wide, for children's wear, 32c.

For Mourning—SILK GRENADINE, at 35c., really worth $1.

One case BLACK GRENADINE IMPERIALE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
NEW SILKS, BAREGES and SILK GRENADINES,
(Dernier Gout.)

Very extraordinary—$1 25 the Dress.
New Style RUFFLED ROBES, at $1 35—not one-fourth of their value.

PRINTED BAREGE DE PARIS, at 18c.
PRINTED SILK TISSUE, at 28c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
2,500 Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, the remainder of a French Importer's stock,
At $1, $1 25, $1 75,
Worth
$3, $4, $5.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
A large and attractive stock of
NEW AND FASHIONALE GOODS
OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
At very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, Cheap Store, No. 274 Bowery,
A few doors south of Houston-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
FROM AUCTION,
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
LINE OF VERY CHEAP PARASOLS
AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLOSING ALL OUR FANCY STRAWS,
ALL OUR FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND HEAD-DRESSES, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

TO THE LADIES.—J. RUSSELL, FORMERly of Calcutta, India, about going to Europe for his Fall stock of INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, begs, before leaving, to return his thanks for the most liberal patronage awarded to him this last season, far exceeding his largest expectations, notwithstanding his long connection in the business with our first-class community—who are ever on the alert with a keen eye and a liberal hand, to distinguish and patronize deserved merit. J. R. is also aware that to obtain a continuance of their favors, he has to continue to deserve them. He will open his Fall Stock about 1st of September, at same address, No. 232 Wooster-st., corner of Amity-st.

SUMMER BONNETS.—NEW STYLES AND new shape Tule Bonnets, Dress Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, of every kind; Traveling Bonnets at bargains; Sea-side Hats and Sun-flats.
LEONIDAS BINNS.
Millinery—largest and cheapest in the world—No. 581 Broadway, 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK—DESIRING TO dispose of my stock of Spring Pattern Mantillas, Sacques and Scarfs, in Silk, Cloth, Grenadine and Barege, before leaving for France, until June 20, I will sell these beautiful goods very reasonable. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The finest, best fitting and cheapest Shirt offered in this City.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers,
Three and four-ply Collars,
English and German Half Hose,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON
FOR
30 DAYS,
TO
CLOSE OUT
The balance of the seasonable stock,
Which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION.

500 cartons of Ribbon..........at 3s. per yard, worth $1.
500 cartons of Ribbon..........at 3s. per yard, worth 6s. to 8s.

Some splendid Sash Ribbon in this lot.

200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 2s. per yard, worth 3s. and 4s.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 21c. per y'd, worth 3s.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 18c. per y'd, worth 2s.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 15c per y'd, worth 2s.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 1s. per y'd, worth 2s.

POSITIVE CLOSING OUT OF ALL OUR
STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS.
500 Colored Bonnets..........at 2s., worth 75c.
500 Black and Gray Neapolitans..........at 50c., worth $1.
250 Pedal and Tuscan Straws..........at 5s., worth 10s.
250 Split Straws..........at 75c., worth $1.
200 Split Straws..........at $1 to $1 25, worth $2.
50 Split Straws..........at $3, worth $6.
200 Black, White and Fancy Neapolitans at reduced prices.

CLOSING OUT OF A LARGE LOT OF
CHILDREN'S HATS,
From 2s. to 75c.,
Worth double the money.

ALL OUR FINE PARIS FLOWERS
HAVE BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE
TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
500 Fine Linen Emb'd Breakfast Sets, 75c., worth $1.
500 Fine Linen Emb'd Breakfast Sets, $1., worth $1 50.
1,000 New Style Emb'd Collars and Cuffs, from 50c. to $2.
5,000 New Style Emb'd Collars, from 2s. to $2.
ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE.
A NEW LOT OF THREAD BORDERED
VEILS,
From $1 75 to $8,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN VEILS EVER OFFERED.
CLOSING OUT
A LOT OF EXTRA FINE PUSHER
FLOUNCING LACE.
ALSO,
AN INVOICE OF
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.

500 Extra fine Emb'd French Caps, from auction, at $1 25, worth $2 25.
500 Extra fine Emb'd French Caps, from auction, at $1, worth $2.
500 Extra fine Emb'd French Caps, from auction, at 5s., worth 10s.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway,
Corner of 25th-st., opposite the Worth Monument.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES!"
Please examine our extensive stock of fine
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, $3 50.
AND OUR
Brilliant Luster SILK SACQUES at $6 50.
Also,
Heavy TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS at $8 and $10,
WORTH $12 and $15 each.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Price 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Gros de Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable women, one as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; have no objection to assist in chamberwork; the very best of City references given from their last places. Call at No. 789 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, by a lady from New-Hampshire, who is well fitted for either of the above situations. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Brooklyn and 4th-av. Best of references given.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., near 32d-st., for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable American girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or is willing to travel with a lady. Address or apply to M. W., No. 505 6th-av., 3d floor.

MALES.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, for a respectable single man, (American,) as light porter in some mercantile house, or at some business where he can make a respectable living; can write a fair hand, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference given. Address G. M., Box 196 *Times* Office.

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of ability desires an engagement with a first-class establishment as Superintendent. Is well acquainted with construction, drawing, management, &c., and served a regular apprenticeship. The highest order of New-York and other reference will be given; satisfactory reasons given for advertising. Address MONITOR, Box No. 4,552 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.—WANTED immediately, a photographic artist; one that has been in some of the principal galleries, and who understands well printing and toning portraits on "Cartes de Visite," a handsome salary will be given. Apply to E. P. LLERA, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 11, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, at No. 18.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, N. Y., one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade and space. For particulars apply to A. L. EARL, No. 508 Washington-st., or address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hudsonville, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MONDAY MORNING, IN THE BOWery, a bunch of keys. The owner can have them by calling at the advertising desk, at this Office, proving property and paying for the advertisement.

CAUTION.—A NOTE, DRAWN BY GEO. G. CROCKWOOD, in favor of JOHN M. MASTERTON, and indorsed by J. A. RIENTOUL and JOHN NEWHOUSE, for the sum of $500, dated Feb. 1, 1862, at six months, has been lost or stolen, and payment of the same has been stopped.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-st, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,
Thomas Tileston,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Caleb Swan,
Thomas W. Gale,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Charles Williams,
William Whitewright,
Cornelius McCoon,
Wyllis Blackstone,
Joshua J. Henry,
Drake Mills,
Josiah Lane,
Acton Civill,
John Auchincloss,
Oliver S. Carter,
Andrew Ritchie,
William Barton,
Oliver H. Shepard,
James B. Johnston,
Sidney Brooks.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 3d of June next, for furnishing forty-seven thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862. EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862. The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 2, both inclusive. By order C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING, will be held in Room No. 1, therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, &c.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McGLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M, for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.
Dated June 2, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—Proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order. E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day (during the same hours) from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL Affairs will meet on MONDAY, the 2d day of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

Board of Aldermen.
TERENCE FARLEY, CHAS. J. CHIPP,
IRA A. ALLEN, PETER MITCHELL,
HENRY SMITH.
Board of Councilmen.
WM. ORTON, MORGAN JONES,
THOS. STEVENSON, JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. KEECH.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—Or, the Newest invention in the Art of Swimming, by Professor THEODOR DUMAR. The same invented an apparatus by which it is possible to execute the motions for swimming in the parlor without any trouble. In this way the entering of the water in mouth, nose and ears is to be avoided, which makes the breathing tight and prevents the free motion of the body, and also the molesting and time-taking method to learn swimming in the water is avoided. Every scholar can learn the motions in twelve lessons and be a good swimmer. Instructions for classes, $10, private lessons, $12. Instruction for ladies by Mrs. DUMAR. Academy No. 35 4th-av., corner of 13th-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECTURER on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 500 feet; will accommodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray st. twice daily, thence by the R. & D. B. railroad. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor. JUNE 1, 1862.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboats; communication with the City every hour. This house will be rendered more attractive this season than heretofore, by the addition of a spacious piazza now being built. WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor. F. L.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured by applying to WALTER P. JONES, No. 516 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.

Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.

PARIS, May 15, 1862.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.

GEO. W. HUNT,
CHAS. W. NASH, } Proprietors.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 535 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA
DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,

R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 8 to 10 A. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 18th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 6.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND S. D. N. COMPANY'S STEAMBOATS.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Harlem for HIGH BRIDGE and King's Bridge Landing every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Returning, leave King's Bridge every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP—THE little steamboat ROTARY, suitable for a passenger ferryboat, or for a pleasure yacht. She is 70 feet in length, 13 feet in breadth, and 4 feet in depth, and is 34 4-95th tons Custom-house measurement. For further particulars inquire of H. L. MARTIN, Jersey City freight depôt; or of P. W. MARTIN, Jr., Centre-st. freight depôt, Newark, N. J.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY, without exception, for Peekskill, and intermediate landings, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN, WITH BUSINESS qualification and cash capital of at least $3,500 or $4,000, as partner in an established and well-paying professional business. Address, with real name, M. D., Station D, Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, June 2,
MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
Ninth and last night of the
LOVE CHASE.

With the following highly attractive and novel cast:

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller	Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth, friend to Wildrake	Mr. Reynolds
Humphries	Mr. Browne
Constance, daughter to Sir William	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves

TUESDAY—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, (Last time.)

WEDNESDAY—Miss Fanny Morant's Benefit, only night of Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

THURSDAY—Last night of a CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

FRIDAY—Last time, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

SATURDAY—Only night of the FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

In rehearsal—THE LITTLE TREASURE, and RURAL FELICITY.

WALLACK'S.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS FANNY MORANT,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

First and only night of Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy,

WIVES AS THEY WERE,
AND
MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY, June 2.
Eighth and last time of the
LOVE CHASE.
Box-book now open.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager........FOX
THE DRAGON KNIGHT.
THE FELON'S DREAM;
OR
JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.
THE BOTTLE IMP.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING MATCH, MONDAY, June 2, 1862. Purse $200. Double teams, mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff names *Bell* and *Alida*.
L. McLaughlin names *Plug* and *Pauline*.
D. Mace names *Hawk* and *Buzzard*.
D. Tallman names *Panic* and *Jilt*—drawn.

Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James-Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the course. Fare reduced to ten cents. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB will take place on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June prox.

A steamboat will be furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, and will leave from the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Members who have not received their tickets may obtain them on application to the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st. H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, 1862.—The steamboat JOHN BIRKBECK, provided by the Club for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, will leave the foot of Morton-st. on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. Tickets, $1; a limited number of which will be issued. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green, or on board on the morning of the Regatta.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats

CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,

with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.

E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:

687	Tips for Stocks.
2,494	Butt Plates.
1,023	Guard Plates.
1,242	Guard Bows.
1,763	Swivels
1,230	Guard Bow Nuts.
1,326	Triggers.
86	Trigger Screws.
20	Guard Screws.
1,150	Leaf Sight Bases.
189	First Leaf.
311	Second Leaf.
28	Joint Screws.
23	Base Screws.
46	Front Sights.
1,998	Breech Screws.
1,928	Cones.
106	Vent Screws.
7,495	Barrels in various stages.
1,852	Barrels polished.
627	Barrels rifled.
1,711	Upper Bands.
1,883	Middle Bands.
1,654	Lower Bands.
537	Band Springs.
1,236	Lock Plates.
1,289	Magazine Cover Studs.
150	Magazine Cover Catches.
303	Magazine Covers.
1,076	Magazine Cover Rivets.
168,600	Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
254,000	Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000	Pounds Old Cast.
139	Feeding Springs.
381	Feeding Fingers.
982	Main Spring Swivels.
107	Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,271	Hammers.
1,224	Tumblers.
5,126	Bridles.
1,135	Sears.
1,664	Sear Springs.
1,761	Lock Screws.
4,928	Main Springs.
1,466	Side Screw Washers.
607	Side Screws.
486	Ramrods.
1,162	Bayonets.
167	Bayonet Claps.
46	Wipers.
500	Files. (worn.)
400	Cadet Barrels.
427	Pistol Barrels.
1	Screw Drop.
5	Ratchet Drops.
1	Large Wood Fan.
1	Small Iron Fan.
50	Powder Barrels.
9,164	Rough Stocks.
10,251	Stocks in various stages.
187	Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
8	Vises.
7	Harnesses, (worn.)
27,748	Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
60,000	Pounds Milling Chips.
209	Pounds Tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes. A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.

UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the *Times* Building, one full bred gray horse, about 15½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle; has been ridden by a lady for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS of Louis R. Mignot, previous to his departure for India. This collection is now on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK room on second floor, with full or partial board; also, an attic room; terms moderate. Call at No. 58 Suffolk-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT and neatly furnished rooms, with good board, the family private, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD let a few furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen only. Reference required. Apply at No. 85 East Broadway.

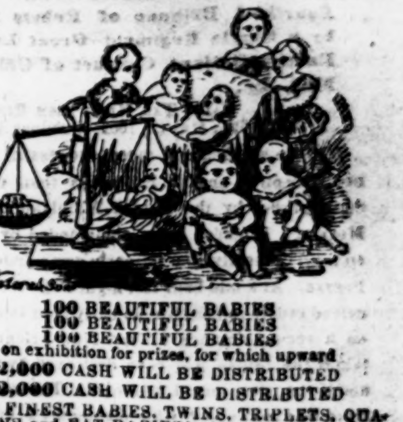
$4 TO $6 PER WEEK.—SUPERIOR ROOM and table, in a private family, and house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Charlton-st.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell, this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, June 2, 1862,
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!



100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES
100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES
100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES

Will be on exhibition for prizes, for which upward

$2,000 CASH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
$2,000 CASH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

For the FINEST BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT BABIES! Among the Babies is one from Cincinnati, Ohio, 8 MONTHS OLD,

WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES!
WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES!
WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES!
WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES!

The smallest speck of living humanity ever seen. An ordinary finger ring slips easily over its hand and arm to the elbow.

No conception can be formed of the exceeding diminutiveness of this little atom of the human race, which is really the

GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!
GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!
GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!

The Premiums will be distributed among the most meritorious by Lady Judges of the highest respectability—Mrs. FREDERIKA J. WINDMULLER, Mrs. Dr. CHAS. H. SHEPHERD, and others.

The PREMIUMS RANGE from $500! $250! $150! $100! $50! down to $5!—and in all OVER SEVENTY CASH PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED!

The Babies will be on exhibition every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 7 till 8 P. M., in the following order:

MONDAY, JUNE 2—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., Babies of all ages will be exhibited. First premium declared at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 2—From 7 till 8 P. M. This and each other evening, BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLERS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES, over 5 years of age.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. Babies under 1 years of age exhibited.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., Babies from 1 to 3 years of age, and Babies from 3 to 5 years exhibited in two different classes. Premiums declared at 3 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7—From 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

☞ THE BABY taking the highest Premium ($100) is not eligible to compete for any other premiums.

All the TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT CHILDREN, as well as the BABY taking the highest premium, to be seen on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of June, from 11 A. M. till not later than 9 or 10 o'clock.

☞ LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomforts of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning, and see the Museum and other Curiosities before the Baby show commences.

☞ ESPECIALLY MONDAY MORNING.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The New and Magnificent Sensational Drama,
ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
EVERY EVENING, at 7½.
Mlle. RICHENZA.

A beautiful and accomplished Vocalist, appears in a Popular Song at each performance.

Admission to all 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7½, to begin at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

The performance will commence with the beautiful Drama, the

OLD GUARD.
Will conclude with the
BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE
ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

SUMMER BOARD—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., in a very pleasant and healthy location, 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Post-office and churches. The table supplied with Summer fruit, vegetables and milk, fresh from their own grounds. Terms $4 to $6 per week. For particulars, apply to E. WETMORE, No. 2 Washington-place, near Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE CITY, ON THE shores of East River; lovely view, large house, all late improvements, large garden and grass plat; good board at low rates and choice of rooms, and three and five minutes' from cars. References exchanged. Address Box No. 88 Yorkville Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES of adults can find good board and pleasant rooms, on the Banks of the Hudson, at Milton, Ulster County, by addressing or calling on C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. **$150.**

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 281 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Letters from Our Special Correspondents with the Advance.

Brilliant Achievement of the Michigan Fourth—A Brigade of Rebels Repulsed by a Single Regiment—Great Loss of the Enemy—Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men, &c.

CAMP, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND,
Saturday, May 24, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

A more spirited and more successful affair has not transpired on the Peninsula than was to-day accomplished by the Fourth Michigan Regiment of MORRILL's Brigade, (now commanded by Col. MCQUADE,) in the division formerly commanded by Gen. PORTER. At a late hour last night Col. WOODBURY received orders to march at an early hour this morning on a reconnoissance toward New-Bridge, to ascertain if the bridge had been destroyed by the rebels, and if the river could be forded. The road leading there was so covered with the enemy's guns, that it was found impossible for cavalry to approach near the river in that locality. The road takes a short turn to the left, about half a mile from the bridge, and as our cavalry scouts had always followed that road in their reconnoissances, the enemy had been led to look for our forces in that direction alone. They were, perhaps, strengthened in the supposition that our forces would approach by no other route, by the fact of the Chickahominy being considerably swollen from recent rains, and also that the land on each side was covered with thick underbrush, through which neither infantry or cavalry could pass.

On arriving at the turn, Col. WOODBURY left the road and marched his regiment to the right, arriving at an early hour in the forenoon on the banks of the Chickahominy. The enemy was found posted near the bridge, and consisted, as was afterward ascertained, of a brigade of four regiments—mostly of Louisiana troops, under command of Gen. SYMMES, of Gen. G. SMITH's Division. They were stationed there as pickets—part of them being behind a rude rifle-pit; and part quartered in the rear as reserve. Col. WOODBURY's force did not number over five hundred all told. Two companies of the Second Cavalry had gone out with him, but on account of the impracticability of the road, did not take part in the engagement. On arriving at the river, a platoon of twenty men of Company A was sent across to act as skirmishers, supported by the rest of the company. They followed down the river in the direction of the bridge, while the balance of the regiment marched in the same direction on the opposite bank, ready to support them in case they fell in with the enemy. When within about four hundred and fifty yards of the bridge, the platoon of skirmishers discovered the enemy before their own presence was revealed, and immediately opened fire upon them, at the same time giving loud and hearty cheers. The enemy was thrown into immediate confusion, evidently supposing, from the deadly fire and enthusiastic cheering, that a large force was directly after them. Three more companies were then thrown across the stream at a short distance above the bridge, to assist those first sent over; and shortly after, five more crossed at the point where the bridge had been, but which was now found to be destroyed. This crossing the stream was what most surprised the enemy. Although not more than forty or fifty feet wide, it is now very deep, with an uneven bottom and rapid current. The men plunged in without a moment's hesitation, carrying above their heads their guns in one hand and cartridge-boxes in the other. The uneven bottom would occasionally cause some man of slight stature to suddenly disappear, but they soon emerged, and all reached the opposite shore after a hard struggle with the swift current. All this was under a galling fire. The men on reaching the shore never stopped to search out their respective companies, but fell in with the first one they came to, and dashed into the fight. Although this was the maiden fight of this regiment, they went to their work like veterans. Officers and men pushed ahead, cheering as they went. The enemy was soon routed from his position, and our men immediately took possession. They left all their camp equipage, even to their dinners. The ground was strewn with dead and wounded from the unerring fire of the gallant Michiganders. The fire was kept up on the retreating foe with remarkable fatality to them, and such was the consternation of the rebels, that many a one halted when at long distance off, and marched at the command of some soldier, who had drawn a bead on him, into our ranks as prisoners. Reinforcements shortly arrived to assist the discomfited secesh and three or four desperate efforts—all proving futile—were made to dislodge our men from their position. During the whole of this time the firing was kept up with decided animation, and telling effect on the enemy's ranks. The Michiganders had now the advantage of position, and deliberately took aim, while the fire of the rebels was too high to injure them. The field and staff officers remained on their horses during the fight, and though frequently favored with marked attention by the rebs, and regaled with the music of whistling balls in too close proximity to be agreeable, yet they generally passed even over their heads. The throat-latch of Col. WOODBURY's horse was shot away, which was the nearest ball received. After a two hours' fight, the enemy brought up their artillery and commenced shelling our forces. Their firing was bad and did no damage, but as the object of the reconnoissance had been successfully accomplished, it was deemed advisable to retire.

The river was recrossed in perfect order. Our wounded and dead, as well as some of the wounded of the enemy, were safely carried over, and the boys also remained to pick up several interesting trophies, such as swords, revolvers, guns, &c., all of which were safely brought to camp. Thirty-seven prisoners were brought back, who feel much chagrined that the famous Louisiana Tigers should have been repulsed by such a small force.

The march back was a happy one for the victorious regiment. Gen. MCCLELLAN met them as they were returning, and taking the Colonel by the hand warmly congratulated him on his success. The troops received him with such cheers as only soldiers can give. He turned to them, and said "Boys! do you think, now, they will stop you from going to Richmond?" and a thundering No from along the whole line told plainly that nothing unless more formidable than the Lousiana Tigers would impede their progress Richmondward.

Throughout this truly gallant achievement every officer and man of the regiment acted with a heroism deserving the highest praise. I could give many individual instances, but do not like to discriminate. I also hear the conduct of two of Gen. MCCLELLAN's aids spoken of in the highest terms but did not learn their names. It seems almost a miracle that the loss on our side was so slight. All accounts agree in placing the loss of the enemy in killed alone at *one hundred*, and nearly as many more wounded. The troops came into camp proud of their day's work, and received the hearty congratulations of the rest of the brigade, who burned to accompany them and share the glory with them.

I append a list of the casualties on our side:

Abel M. O. Piper, Co. B, from Palmyra, Mich.—killed.

Franklin Drake, from Adrian, Mich.—mortally wounded.

Geo. E. Young, Co. B, from Angola, Ind.—slightly in arm.

John Campbell, Co. B, from Angola, Ind.—slightly in thigh.

Martin Brockway, Co. B, from Adrian, Mich.—compound fracture of forearm.

Wm. H. Chase, Co. C, of Branch County, Mich.—mortally wounded.

Charles Bruner, Co. A, of Monroe, Mich.—slightly in thigh.

Charles Burrows, Co. I, of Albion, Mich.—in the face.

Many others had narrow escapes. The Captain of Company B had the woodwork of the handle of his revolver shot off but was uninjured himself.

We are resting in a thickly-settled portion of Hanover County. Some of the most prominent Secessionists who have aided the rebellion extensively, have taken "their flocks and their little ones," and gone a three days' journey, out of reach. Others remain, and submit, with something of a good grace, to our polluting presence. They give striking illustrations of the open-hearted, free-handed generosity of Old Virginia chivalry. I went to the house near our camping ground to purchase a quart of milk for a Colonel, who had been ill for several days. The house and property pertaining to it had been carefully guarded and protected by our troops during the entire time from our first arrival there. In consideration of this undeserved protection, the chivalrous old fellow said he would only charge *fifty cents* for the quart of lacteal fluid. I got the milk, and he got ten cents—being just one dime more than he deserved. I made up my mind that milk was scarce hereabouts, particularly that which was flavored with human kindness. "A lone, lorn creeter" of the Mrs. Gummidge style, sent up a request for a sufficient guard to protect her honor, her goslings and her pigs. She was an unprotected female, and the guard was detailed and sent without interrogations. It was soon ascertained, however, that her widowhood was caused by the sudden combustion of the Southern heart of her husband, who is in the ranks of the enemy in front of us, while our troops are sacredly protecting his personal effects. This is one of many similar instances that I have personally witnessed.

I visited the mansion of the only surviving brother of JOHN TYLER while on the march to this point. He is an old gentleman, about sixty-five years of age, and rejoices in the historically rebellious name of WAT TYLER, with the prefix of "Dr."

His mansion—called Tarwood—is delightfully located, with a beautiful lawn in front. It seemed on the present occasion to be a sort of garrison or house of refuge for the nervous first families in the neighborhood, and was filled with the apprehensive individuals of the feminine persuasion, who were arrayed in costumes *widely* different from the slattern, snuff-dipping caricatures that had graced nearly every house previously passed. As one of the soldiers remarked, "it looked like *America*," as he was pleased to call the North.

The old gentleman was very polite—passed high compliments on the religious manner in which all marauding was abstained from by our army—but cautiously avoided entering into any political conversation. The young ladies, however, while equally polite, launched extensively into the never-to-be-conquered-die-in-the-last-ditch nonsense, and on taking our departure a young lieutenant was tendered with a very pressing invitation to "call as he came back, if he was not traveling with such speed as to make it hazardous to stop."

There is a little side war going on between newspaper correspondents and the military. A question of rank exists between the commanding Generals of divisions and the representatives of the Press. Fears seem to be entertained that the reporters will enter Richmond in advance of the army, and as a consequence the Provost-Marshals are exerting their strategy, talent and power in escorting correspondents to the rear—in some instances to the guard-house. One or two have so far eluded capture, and when last heard from were in pursuit of information under difficulties, such as sleeping in fence corners and living on the inevitable hoe cake, bought of the female portion of the colored community. If the strict letter of existing orders were carried out, the only place to obtain information would be from the driver of the rear wagon of the General-in-Chief's train.

W. W. C.

A Hard Night's March Over Virginia Roads—Approaching Richmond—A Letter from Gov. Andrews to the Eleventh Massachusetts.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, IN CAMP 15 MILES FROM RICHMOND, SUNDAY, May 25, 1862.

On Friday night last the first brigade of this division, performed, probably, the most dismal and uncomfortable march it has experienced during the campaign, and, although short, will long be remembered by those who participated in it. We started from Baltimore Cross Roads about sundown, and owing to many vexatious delays, the night had far advanced ere our six miles' travel through woods, swamp and mud was accomplished. In many places frogs were singing in the treacherous mud-pools in the middle of the road, while we floundered about along the margin, picking and groping our way as best we could.

No light guided our way save that afforded by the stars, which, at intervals, gleamed through the trees in transient glances. Now wading through the mud, ancle deep—now stumbling against some stump,—again, bringing up, sharply, against a tree—then reeling against some unfortunate fellow groping for his cap—crossing stagnant pools upon slimy logs, or falling midway amid the laughter of the troops and the titterings of the frogs—others singing "Home, sweet home," or delivering lines from "The Pleasures of Solitude," in the most pathetic manner, we at last reached our camp-ground, about a mile from the Chickahominy River.

Here we encamped at 11 o'clock at night, and next morning were detailed for some especial duty, about two miles further on, marching back again at night.

This morning the entire division was set in motion toward Richmond. The day was charming. We crossed the Chickahominy, and at 10 o'clock P. M. we encamped in a field of heading wheat, belonging to a Mr. DAGGETT, fifteen miles from Richmond and four from James River, whither we seemed to be going. The proprietor of this estate, together with his son, is now a private in the army of outlaws. Last Sabbath he was at home, and gazed upon the smiling plenty of his domain, now being trodden down by the footsteps of our Northern soldiers. He leaves here his wife and three youthful daughters, together with a dozen slaves.

The troops are all in the best of spirits, and will follow those officers who led them through Williamsburgh without a murmur, though they may traverse the entire continent. Their confidence in such leaders is entire and devoted.

The following letter from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, was this afternoon received by Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Regiment, and read on parade to his gallant command amid the warmest enthusiasm of the men:

BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

Colonel Blaisdell, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers:

COLONEL: It makes every Massachusetts man feel prouder than ever of the Old Commonwealth as he reads of the brave deeds of our Massachusetts Regiments.

The conduct of the Eleventh Regiment at the battle of Williamsburgh was gallant in the extreme, and His Excellency Gov. ANDREW tenders to yourself, your officers and your men his warmest congratulations, and his sincere thanks for their bravery and good conduct on that terrible day.

As a small recognition of their valor, His Excellency has ordered a new regimental color to be made and forwarded to the regiment.

Respectfully yours, WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

Bottom's Bridge and the Chickahominy—Appearance of the Country—Guerrilla Warfare—Expose of the New Secession Movement in Maryland, &c.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP BEYOND BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, VA.,
Monday, May 26, 1862.

We are across the Chickahominy. To be sure our advance crossed it several days since, and we all were aware of the fact; yet there has been so much said about the rebel defences at that point, that it is a sort of relief to know that we have safely passed it. It appears that the rebels had an intention to hinder us by magnifying the dangers of that position. Everywhere upon the road we have heard of the tremendous stand to be made at Bottom's Bridge. Incommunicative on all other subjects, the Virginia secesh delighted to vouchsafe information upon the rebel fortifications commanding the crossing of the Chickahominy. I remember particularly a conversation I had with a magistrate and one of the drafting Commissioners under the rebel Conscription act, in which he vividly described the terrible obstacles we had to overcome to get across the Chickahominy Creek.

All this appears to have been a scarecrow gotten up to deter us from too rapid a pursuit. The locality is one well adapted for defence. The swamp, with its thick and tangled undergrowth, needs little help from man to render it an almost impenetrable abattis; and our blood-bought experience at Williamsburgh had taught us what a detestable place to fight in an abattis is.

We were most decidedly disappointed in the Chickahominy. It is a little insignificant muddy creek, about the width of Broadway, and only from two to three feet deep at its deepest point. Such it is where once was Bottom's Bridge. Two substantial structures now occupy the place of the structure destroyed, and over them pass immense trains of artillery, baggage-wagons, &c., which test the solidity of bridges, if anything does.

Nor do we find anything like the swamps described to us, and laid down upon the maps. The ground bordering the creek on either side is swampy, but a vast proportion of that laid out as marshes is fertile, arable ground, now covered with as splendid a growth of cereals as any farmer would delight to feast his eyes upon. The farmers in this section evidently expected to live next year. They at least would not be short of flour. Thousands upon thousands of acres are covered with a magnificent growth of wheat. As far as the eye can see, in every direction, field upon field of wheat meets the eye, until one almost wearies of the sameness. All agree that this is indeed a magnificent country, a splendid climate, a fertile, well-watered and plentifully timbered soil. A little Yankee enterprise, and free labor, would in a few years make this country a perfect paradise.

We hear numerous accounts of guerrilla bands in the woods in the rear of us, and their depredations. The accounts are, no doubt, exaggerated; yet it cannot be doubted that guerrilla warfare is well suited to the Southern character. Should the two great armies of the rebels be defeated and dispersed, guerrilla warfare will be their resource. I notice that in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, (the secession counties of Maryland,) the pretext has been started that a negro insurrection is imminent, and the inhabitants are arming, organizing mounted patrols, etc.

It is but right that the people should understand the movement. At the commencement of this war in these same counties the very same story was started, and the Port Tobacco Cavalry and the Smallwood Rifles were organized *ostensibly* to keep the negroes quiet. Mark the result! At a meeting of the Smallwood Rifles, held in the Court-house of Port Tobacco, by a vote of three to one, the secession flag was substituted for the National emblem, and the company drilled upon the green with the traitors' emblem floating from the principal houses and even over the United States Post-office. Many of the Cavalry and nearly all the Rifles went over and joined the rebel service. The arms purchased with county funds were sent across the Potomac to shoot down the Union soldiery. With the advance of this brigade into these counties, large quantities of arms and uniforms, with other munitions of war, were seized before they could be thrown across. These seizures were made, upon information furnished by loyal slaves, two of whom we know to have been killed by their rebel masters for so doing.

It needs little sagacity to surmise the object of the present movement. It is not to put down insurrection, but to execute the threats made against these slaves for betraying the concealed arms, &c., and no prophetic spirit is needed by one who spent a Winter in these counties to foretell that after Sambo has learned the penalty of being loyal to his country these arms will be found in the hands of traitors engaged in the work of "killing Yankees." A daily mail once ran from Charles County to Secessia. A sharp look out alone will prevent its reëstablishment as well as the opening of a regular express line. The Lower Potomac below Fredericksburgh is bordered on both sides by secession territory, for though Maryland is loyal, no one who has traveled in Charles and St. Mary's Counties could assert that they had any claim to it. Loyal men there are as rare as righteous men were in Sodom of old. Will not the Washington correspondents give to the public the names of the claimants of slaves from these counties now in Washington, so that if traitors they may be exposed in the public pillory?

CEDMA.

Advance of the Whole Army—Description of Roads and Country Still to be Traversed—Sentiment of the Inhabitants on Questions of the Day, &c.

CAMP NEAR TUNSTALL'S STATION, VA.,
Monday, May 19, 1862.

The whole army—excepting the reserve—from right to left, was put in motion at an early hour this morning. The reconnoissance made on Saturday by a portion of COUCH's Division revealed the necessity of our speedily occupying the country between this and the Chickahominy. The destruction of the bridges by the rebels will render us safe from any flanking movement on our left, and all that is now left for our army to do is to advance on the rebels, or on Richmond, as the case may be, by some feasible route. Where this route lies is a matter of much conjecture among all of us, and the diversity of routes will fall far short of the diversity of opinion expressed.

That the enemy is in strong force before us, with the almost impassable swamps and morasses that form the head-waters of the Chickahominy between us, is now a well-settled fact. If we advance in a direct line from this point toward Richmond, our passage across these swamps will be strongly disputed. This far up, the Chickahominy almost ceases to be a stream, and is lost in an extensive marsh. The crossings are earth causeways, with occasional culverts or bridges, and only by such highways can we progress. It may be that our course lies in this direction, but if so, it will demand the rebuilding of the destroyed bridges, and in many places new roads. This will be a difficult undertaking to perform in the face of an enemy, as our artillery could not be worked to advantage under such circumstances. On this side of the Chickahominy is a road—comparatively good—running in a line parallel with the general course of that stream. Hanover Court-house, distant about twenty miles from here, and nearly north of Richmond, could be easily reached in a short time by our army; and from Hanover to Richmond the roads are reported by the inhabitants as fair. It is only about sixteen miles from Hanover to the capital of rebeldom. Our gunboats can ascend the Pamunkey to a point beyond the line of Hanover.

In mentioning these facts I am transgressing no rules of the censorship, but merely giving what I have gleaned of the topography and geography of this section from some of the few inhabitants who still remain here. If any of our Commanding Generals do not possess, and choose to avail themselves of these facts, and can see any strategical importance in them, they are welcome to it. I only wish to be understood as revealing nothing that has been publicly known as having even been discussed by any of them, and would not even hazard the suggestion—not being in the least a military man—that such a route might with success be taken.

Orders to march are invariably followed by one of those inevitable Virginia rains, and such rains over roads peculiarly Virginian, are enough to lead one to suppose that he is following a column through Flanders, judging from the emphatic manner in which certain decidedly strengthy adjectives are used. The route to-day has been over a soil of clay, and the rain has rendered it of such slippery nature as to make it exceedingly hard to infantry and risky to horsemen. Many a gay cavalier came into camp to-night, being "of the earth, earthy" from the luckless slipping of his charger.

The country as we progress, becomes more densely settled, and improves vastly in its beauty and fertility. Many of the farmers remain at their homes and ask the protection of our troops from marauders. I observe that no young men are to be seen, however. Those who remain profess a certain kind of Union sentiment, which, when properly defined, means that they will agree to anything that will save their property, including fence-rails and niggers. I am to-night stopping with an old resident, whose invariable answer to all questions touching that subject is, that he is a "BOTTS man." He claims to desire the restoration of the Union and peace, but I observed that his numerous chattels, while giving us an original Ethiopian entertainment on the lawn, had been educated to give "Dixie" with an unmitigated rebel version. I am rather pleased with mine host, notwithstanding I suspect him of a little duplicity on the questions of the day. He has a systematic method of keeping his records, that stamped him as a man of great originality.

The blank leaves of the family Bible are used in the first place to record the births, deaths and marriages of his immediate family, and then follows a faithful registry of his contra(ry)bands, in a style [illegible] herd-books. The last entry, however, in [illegible] volume was one which was doubtless of importance to him, but appeared rather ludicrous to outsiders. It reads, *verbatim*: "Set a goose, June 11, 1858." Mine host has shown that he is sound on the goose, but I fear his posterity who will inherit the old family Bible will very much regret that the precise time of the advent of the goslings into this "breathing world" was not stated.

To-morrow (*if it rains*) we will again move toward the Chickahominy.

W. W. C.

Advance of the Army—Flags of Truce Displayed—The Rail Question—Capture of a Rebel Train—Matters in Richmond—Description of Roads, &c.

WITH FRANKLIN'S CORPS,
HANOVER COUNTY, VA., Monday, May 19, 1862.

A short march, with good roads and pleasant weather, has brought us thus far on our road to Richmond to-day. We are on one of the direct roads to that delectable city—this route crossing the Chickahominy at New Bridge, about eight miles from the Bottom's Bridge road. To-morrow, if we march, will bring us to the margin of the swamp, and within seven miles of the secesh capital. From that point we will probably have to fight our way, as all reports seem to agree that the enemy is fortifying two miles beyond the bridge, or five miles from the city. So far as the incidents of the march are concerned, I have but little to relate, as the usual monotony attending such movements ruled the day. We have now entered a section more thickly inhabited than the portion of country previously passed through, and the roadside was lined with fine, inviting old Virginia mansions. There was an unusual display of white cotton cloth attached to rude poles, designed as truce flags, indicating that the old folks who remained desired protection for their property while their young men were absent (as is the fact in nine cases out of ten,) with the rebel army. This protection is given without inquiring into the sentiments of the occupants or taking into consideration the extent of aid they may have rendered in bringing this trouble about. I doubt whether any army of one-fourth the size of this ever marched through a populated country since the beginning of wars without committing more depredation. Orders in regard to such matters are enforced rather too rigidly, considering that we are now in the very hot-bed of Virginia secessionism. The *rail* question has become one of grave moment to our soldiers. After a tiresome march over horrid roads—perhaps through chilling rains—on arriving at the place of bivouac at nighfall, wearied with the march and soaked with the rain, there is nothing that adds so much to the too few comforts of the soldier as a hot cup of coffee and a cheerful camp fire. With green wood from the forest alone to secure this his exhausted nature would give out before its accomplishment, but with well seasoned rails from an old-fashioned Virginia fence, his cup of happiness and coffee is soon complete. Trivial as this little matter is, it has produced more feeling that would savor of the mutinous than anything that has transpired in the army.

Maj. CLENDENIN, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, now in advance with Gen. STONEMAN, yesterday succeeded in capturing a train of the enemy's wagons while trying to make off with some of their remaining stores. As this exploit happened in that part of our lines where correspondents are forbidden to go, I have been unable to learn the particulars, but am informed that some forty wagons were taken.

I have had opportunities to converse with many persons, including the inevitable "intelligent contraband," who have visited Richmond within the last ten days. They report the enemy in force five miles from the city. But little had been done in the erection of fortifications, but strenuous efforts were being put forth to render them sufficiently strong to resist our progress. There was a perfect stampede from the city a few days since which was only stopped by strict prohibition enforced by the military. Meetings and consultations had been held, in which Gov. LETCHER emphatically announced that every one should remain and share a common fate. Maj. MAYO regaled the ears of the citizens with the agreeable promise that the streets should run a torrent of blood sufficient to turn a saw-mill, before the ignominious tread of Northern vandals should pollute the fair streets of the city. JEFF. DAVIS had sent his family away, but remained himself to sink or swim in the aforesaid torrent.

The James River, from the falls to the city, was to be filled with all manner of obstructions to impede the approach of our gunboats. In fact, if the half of what I have been told to-day is true, hot work is waiting the army of the Potomac.

Part of the army have taken the New-Kent or Bottom's Bridge road. We have heard heavy firing in that direction, and suppose they have met with some of the rear guard of the enemy, all of which, I trust, will be reported to you by correspondents with the left wing.

A rumor of MCDOWELL's advance has reached us to-day, and was gladly received by the troops, who, while willing to do to the death, still see the importance of making the impending battle a certainty; and his corps added to MCCLELLAN's forces would make "assurance doubly sure."

We hear better news to-day relative to the swamps of the Chickahominy. The marshes have dried to a great extent on the New Bridge road, and can be soon made practicable to infantry and artillery. There are many ponds of water—not deep, but miry—which can be avoided. The bridge across the river proper is only about forty feet span, and can easily be replaced.

I am enjoying the hospitality of the officers of the justly celebrated First New-Jersey Regiment, and do my writing in a tent with the usual accompaniment, the patter of the rain, which has again commenced falling with that perfect ease and coolness which this army long since learned to appreciate.

W. W. C.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 102 deaths in this city, from the following named diseases: Fatty degeneration of kidneys, old age, cyanosis, diarrhœa, unknown, jaundice, casualty, intermittent fever, measles, aprue, apoplexy, cirrhosis—one each; inflammation of bowels, tuberculosis, drowned, inflammation of stomach, cholera infantum, bronchitis, marasmus, scarlet fever, croup, diphtheria, whooping cough, disease of the heart, palsy, hydrocephalus—2 each; premature birth, typhoid fever, dropsy, strangulated hernia—3 each; debility, 4; congestion of the lungs, inflammation of the lungs—5 each; convulsions, 12; consumption, 16; stillborn, 6. Males, 50; females, 52. Forty-six of those who died were five years old and under.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP.—This gentleman took a final leave of his Church (the Park Congregational) on Friday afternoon, was united in marriage the same evening to Miss JOSEPHENE L. MIRICK, of New-Haven, by Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Staten Island, and yesterday embarked in the *Great Eastern*, for London, having accepted a call to become the colleague of Rev. JAMES SPANG. Mr. NORTHROP carries with him the good wishes for his success of all persons with whom he has come in contact in this city.

STREET-CLEANING.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has taken into his own hands the street-cleaning of that city, and on Friday morning policemen were sent to notify all residents before whose doors are obnoxious piles of dirt, that unless they were forthwith removed, they would be fined and charged with whatever expense the city might be put to to cleanse the street.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of one of the lightermen, killed at the recent fire foot of South Second-street, was recovered yesterday, but in such a mutilated condition as not to be identified.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars entered a store corner of Front-street and Peck-slip, last evening, and breaking open the safe, took therefrom specie and bills amounting to nearly $5,000. They were caught in the act by Officers MULLIN and BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.—Mr. S. T. WILLIAMS, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is to sell a valuable stock of engravings at auction, on Monday evening, at No. 652 Broadway.

The Movement among Journeymen Painters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains a paragraph which does great injustice to the house-painters of this City, and in justice to them, I beg you will correct:

1. We are *not* on a "strike," nor do we consider it will be necessary to be so.

2. Even *green* hands are not now to be had for less than $1 75 per day.

3. You say the movement is not likely to be successful, as a rule. We shall see on Monday evening next.

P. KEADY,
Chairman of the late Painters' Meeting.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S GREAT BABY SHOW commences today. Go early this morning by 9 or 10 o'clock, and you'll be sure to get a good sight.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamer Great Eastern, for Liverpool—Don Juan Yzidoro Moncado, Mariano Moncado, Antonio Moncado, Feodora Moncado, Manulo Moncado, Conception Moncado, Agela Moncado, Refugero Moncado, Conception Moncado, Guadaloupe Moncado, Dolorero Moncado, Yzabel Moncado, Ramiro Rebecchine, Francisco Moncado, Ma De Jesus Moncado, Feodora Moncado and three servants, A. H. Blackhall and lady, Alfred Booth, James Taft, J. R. O'Neil, McRoddis, Mrs. Parsons, J. K. Maculey, Don Jose Rafili, J. Punnet, wife and daughter, A. Hodgson, F. Perez, A. Costenado, Mrs. Schrolcraft, two children and servant, Mr. Beattie, Col. Hawkins, J. H. McKirn, B. Hecht, Rev. R. Watts, L. Van Ransiaine, H. W. Derby, wife and child, Dr. D. F. Brown, Mr. Feutchwarger, R. Renne and lady, Geo. McKenzie and lady, Mrs. J. Lord, C. Taylor and wife, Mrs. E. Adams and wife, A. Kehoe, J. Kingan, S. A. Willoughby, wife and son, Solomon Wise, Henry Rudge, Henry Elkin, Thos. F. Jones, C. H. Adams, W. F. Center, John Coats, J. M. Perry, Joseph Airs, A. E. Browne, Emile Brestiem, T. Thon and wife, Joquin Comas, Ygnacio Payas, Andrew Lawson, Herman Griffin and son, Thomas Barlow, lady and infant, A. M. J. Gregory, E. M. Upton, John Sloan, F. F. De Peyster, J. Mooney, S. Platt and lady, Rev. A. Topp, J. K. Fisher, Wm. Baldwin, Mr. Henriques, Geo. W. Grergan, B. Elkin, D. Vandersande and wife, R. L. Crooke and lady, Robert Colgate, S. J. Colgate, Mrs. Mary A. Spencer, Francis Ramos, Joseph Barford F. Berley and son, Wm. Hissey, M. Pettengill and lady, Mrs. M. Kendall, Rev. H. D. Northrop and lady, Mrs Oppenheimer, R. Marcus, C. Behrand, B. Helman, N. Eaton and lady, Don Jose Velardebo, G. D. Brooks, G. A. G. Comstock, E. Richmond, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Brown, Alfred Hopper, L. O. Colvin, D. B. Burshaw and son' S. Waters, S. Salsicens, Jno. Nixon, wife, two children and two servants, R. Cowan, A. Brown, F. Adams, W. Gibson, L. Mountfred, Miss G. Colgate, Mr. Lockhardt, Mr. Woods, O. Judd, J. Cromwell, J. McCracken, R. Goellett, Hilerio Sanches, Natalio Ruiloca, Juan A Gonzales, A. Tenbrook, Mrs. Luck, Mrs. Hickman, Mrs. A. H. Matthews, Mrs. Shopman, Mrs. Marshall, J. H. Kain and mother, Wm. Smithson, James Angave, J. Gray, R. Ross, D. Olvan, T. C. Proper, T. Ray and lady, W. Peacock and wife, George Dalton, Wm. Hubbart, L. F. Brain, W. H. Hubbard, C. Harrison, Mr. Sunter, J. Rice, James Helman and lady, Joseph Wallace, John Kennedy, wife, 2 children and servant; Rev. B. O. Over, Mr. Hayes and lady, Mr. Vile, Joseph Hampton, H. Morrison, John Allison, W. A. Wolfe and lady, Joseph Van Vengage, F. Schwartz, Mrs. Jane Little, Mrs. Geo. Williams, Mrs. Carson, S. Crockett, wife, daughter and infant; Philip Silser, Mrs. E. Heally, Mrs. Saunter and daughter, James Barshaw, P. Kendrick, Robert Matthews, Hartley Walton, Mr. Vanderson, Henry Shields, lady, 2 children and servant, J. T. and E. Mandrill, Rev. R. Hume, Jas. Hume, Wm. Jones, Edwd. Davis, S. Squires, F. Ludlow, Miss Mary H. Wright, Mrs. Barnard, Miss Mary Jackson, Jno. Bogert, Mr. Garbert, W. Henderson, W. H. Gillard, H. R. Duncan and lady, W. H. Armstrong and lady, W. C. Hargraves, Mrs. Jane Morrison, 4 children and servant, A. Capett, A. W. Walker, James Bell, George Mallison, W. Sevyer, Mrs. Caroline Riddle, George Ryan, John Bamberger, F. Stewart, F. Arango, Samuel Richberg, J. H. McCall, H. C. Clark, James Wall, W. S. Smith, James Renfew, Jas. Scott, wife and 2 children, A. Courbicivier and wife, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mr. Hewitt, wife and infant, William Davis, wife and daughter, W. R. Davis and wife, Mrs. V. Wagner, Mrs. C. Morallo, Mrs. Vailient and daughter, James Bowden, C. H. Tallman, Charles Cromak, W. Thompson, Wm. Dugmare, Stewart Little, H. Bassford and lady, W. Bastado, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Cordier and son, J. Cawren and daughter, W. Grant and lady, G. Hewett, lady and infant, H. V. Kirkham and lady, J. C. McCullock and lady, J. H. Matthews, wife and daughter, H. Odell, lady and daughter, G. Parkwest and wife, Mr. Ellis and lady, Geo. Barker and lady, J. S. Rikeman and lady, James R. Lounsberry, lady, child and servant, G. R. Fox and lady, G. W. Decker, wife and daughter, J. R. Fowler and lady, W. S. Goldsmith and lady, Capt. E. G. Tinker, John Graham, H. R. Drisbrow and lady, J. James, H. A. Cushman and lady, Charles L. Ruddington, G. Fuller, wife, three children and two servants, J. Holmes, P. Long, H. Acker and lady, W. Holmes, S. Brown, H. Britton, lady and son, V. G. Carpenter, J. Ackerman and wife, Jos. F. Sharp and lady, S. Stewart and daughter, W. Sturges and lady, A. Rosenburg, J. Cohen, C. Campbell, H. J. Portington, lady and servant, H. Nerden and lady, W. R. Smith, J. Stevens, C. Leomis, Thomas W. Everett, Geo. Hyde, and 363 in steerage.

MAY 31—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Keller, 3 children and nurse, New-York; Mrs. C. L. Lohmann and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Velleman, New-York; Mrs. Louis Anrich and 2 children, New-York; Mrs. M. L. Lion, New-York; Mrs. D. Lion and 3 children, New-York; Mr. and Ers. Ellie and 2 children, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kellermann and 2 children, Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wagner, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern and child, Hartford; Mrs. Von Wackerbarth, St. Louis; Mrs. Emma Toplitz, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Horelle, 3 children and 3 servants, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. S. Sykes, 4 children and servant, Detroit; D. Hess, San Francisco; Charles Cohn, New-York; Hermann Gottleieb, New-York; Mrs. Braasch, St. Louis; Mrs. Delphine Buisson, New-York; Joseph Hofer, Hoboken; D. H. Moenck, Havana; Miss Catharine Diehl, New-York; Miss Julia Kempf, Belleville; Fritz Kempf, Belleville; Dr. C. Kleinschmidt, Washington; F. W. Gieseking, Washington; Mrs. Fraenkel, Detroit; Miss Rosa Messinger, Detroit; Otto Maass, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Wymann, New-York; Mrs. Ferd. Hoffmeister and 4 children, Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Limberg, Cincinnati; Miss M. Pohlker, New-York; H. Bohnstedt, New-York; S. Goldmann, New-York; B. Aubry and son, New-York; A. Schmidt, New-York; Henry J. Bauer, Elizabethtown; H. Lieber, Indianapolis; Dr. Edw. L. Holmes, Chicago; Chas. H. Winter, Louisville; Theodore Schreiner, New-York; H. Harteneck, New-York; J. A. Witte, St. Louis; Louis Schmidt, Allentown; C. W. Siebrecht, San Francisco; Emil Kinne, St. Louis; Jno. Manfurr, Ohio; Jacob Arnold, Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. Charpentier and child, New-York; J. Fisher, New-York; G. Levy, New-York; G. Delave, New-York; Jos. Erdmann, Ohio; Miss Fischer, New-York; Mrs. Ode and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Karr and two children, Belleville; H. Hochmuth, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Abberneth, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Baschnagel, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bockers and child, Iowa; Moritz Bendele, Philadelphia; A. Wichard, New-Orleans, and others in steerage; total, 214. Specie, $310,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Dr. R. H. Cooledge, U. S. A., and family; Capt. Watson, U. S. N.; T. W. Riley, Mrs. J. N. Decker, Mrs. C. E. Filkens and child, Geo. Burnham and wife, E. Chadwick, T. Crane, W. D. Powell, Dr. Wm. Lowber, U. S. N.; W. C. Hayden, B. Harton, Rev. D. Stevenson, C. F. Stedman, Geo. Wallace and wife, D. Jones, W. Carry, Chas. Stewell, Mrs. Rountree and family, T. Walter, J. Sillman and family, J. D. Winter, D. L. Triplett, Capt. A. Howland, T. P. Symons, Mrs. A. M. Survance, D. K. Small, F. Kostar and wife, Miss Fish, C. Guiral and family, Col. Siechenger, J. F. Lahman, Mr. Glen, S. S. Riddel, Capt. Ross and wife, R. Esquirol, E. Keyser, E. David and wife, U. Knoher, G. Mince, P. Orellons, C. Paulser, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Palacios, Mr. Echandy and wife, Mr. Flores, M. Bourbon, R. Boanilla, Mrs. Castelle and daughter, M. Pierson, G. Rieckhoff and family.

In bark Aeronaut, from Demarara—Mr. Barren, Mr. Begg, Mr. Mathias, Miss Wilkins, Miss Lighthall.

In schr. Anne Sophia, from Nassau, N. P.—J. N. Bining, T. L. Kelly, J. I. Pitman, C. D. Mackey, Samuel Allen, W. D. Dunn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 24 | Moon sets....10 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 19 | Gov. Island.11 08 | Hell Gate....12 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steamers Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans, via Key West, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Ada, Griffin, New-Orleans, T. M. Fox & Bro.

Ships Constitution, Higgins, Calais, Me., C. C. Duncan & Co.; H. S. Soule, Osgood, Liverpool, Nesmith & Son; Kittie Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Andrew, (Ham.,) Bohn, Hamburg, R. M. Sloman & Edie.

Barks Elwin Fredricka, (Prus.,) Zebel, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Statesman, (Br.,) Coysh, Queenstown, Jackson & Neil; Malvina Degner, (Br.,) Sprengle, Rotterdam, Wm. Salem & Co.; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Comvay, Dublin, Barclay & Livingston; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Joseph Foulker's Sons; Iron Gem, (Br.,) Wills, Gloucester, Eng., Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs Denvent, (Br.,) Wate, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Lock Lomond, Black, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; B. Smith, McLellan, St. Johns, N. F., F. C. Parker; Peacock, Pavon, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small; Martha Waseington, Leland, Portland, Thompson & Hunter; Mecota, Haynes, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Ellen, (Br.,) O'Brien, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Mystery, (Br.,) Small, Truxillo, J. Leaycraft; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Hill, Demarara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Georgiana, (Br.,) Tateen, Exeter, George F. Bulley.

Schooners Debonaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Ragged Island, D. R. De Wolff; Arctic, (Br.,) Rhodenwald, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Dwight Davidson, Ketchum, Nassau, J. Rahming; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, S. D. Stamant; Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Sarah E. Bulkley, Bulkley, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Boucordia, Rendick, Gloucester, Baker & Dayton; America, (Br.,) Nugent, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; A. Baker, ——; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldridge; Anna, (Br.,) Wall, Laguayra, Douvale & Co.; Shark, Beaston, New-Orleans, ——; Dingo, Cook, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Sloops Motto, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, T. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Cossack, Bennett, Hatteras Inlet May 29, at 4 P. M., with released Union prisoners to U. S. Assistant-Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Baltic, Comstock, Ship Island May 23, via Key West May 27, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steam sloop-of-war Don Antonio Ulloa, (Span.,) Geras, Havana 5 ds.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall May 22, with passengers, the California mails and treasure to D. B. Allen. May 24, lat. 14 36, lon. 77 10, signalized brig E. Drummond, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Carausius, (Br., of Hartlepool,) Milburn, Shanghai Jan. 25, with teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co. Passed St. Helena April 18.

Ship Gideon Howland, Osterich, New-Bedford 4 ds., in ballast to Roger Bros.

Bark Aeronaut, Sherman, Demarara May 10 and Turk's Island 20th, with salt to J. M. Smith's Sons.

Brig Exemplar, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Clements, Ponce, P. R., May 10, with molasses to Sturges & Co. Off Hatteras, experienced a gale from S. E., which lasted 3 ds.

Brig Jane Bell, (Br., of Shelburn,) Achen, St. John, P. R., May 13, with sugar to N. C. Rossine & Co.

Brig Cordova, Crane, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Brig Vincennes, Love, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Prince of Wales, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Chisholm, Inagua May 29, with logwood, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. brig Sunbury, of and from St. John, N. B., Gray, for Matanzas with a cargo of shocks, went ashore on the night of R. on Inagua Reef; was got off 18th with loss of shoe, after throwing overboard the deck load. She remained tight, and would proceed about 21st.

Schr. Nuevo, (Span.,) Ex-Lamoth, St. Domingo May 15, with sugar, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Seguin, Elliott, Cienfuegos May 8, with Mailler, Lord & Quereau. May 17, was boarded in lat. 10, lon. 83 37, by U. S. bark Pursuit, and May 26 by bark Amanda.

Schr. E. Closson, (of Baltimore,) Coombs, R., May 18, with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. 30, lat. 08, lon. 76 13, saw a large sidewheel steamer, rigged, strg. E. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merritt, with John Crystal, ashore at Berlin Beach, Md.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Snow Hill, Md., 3 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. John S. Haple, White, Indian River, Del., corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Hooper, Rondout, with for Boston.

Schr. Richmond, Beecher, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in last to master.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., last to master.

Schr. Anna E. Jacobs, Jones, Berlin 2 ds., with A. C. Havens.

Schr. Frances, Conner, White House, Va., 3 ds., in last to master.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Pierce, Eleuthera, 8 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Panama, Dunham, Drummondtown, with Rowe & Barton.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Washington, D., flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Winthrop, Nassau, N. May 23, with logwood and cotton to C. C. Duncan.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Liscomb, Baltimore, with mdse. Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Anne Sophia, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Nassau, N. P., 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Josiah Sons.

Schr. Orion, Connery, Bluehill 10 ds., with stone Sandy Hook.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., with stone Philadelphia.

Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. I. B. & F. L. Parker, Alexandria 5 ds., with

Schr. Taran, Clark, Huntington, in ballast.

Schr. Sea Gull, Chase, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. N. T. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Sleight, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. S. Godfrey, Russel, Georgetown, D. C., with

Schr. M. A. Irvin, Milton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. North Pacific, Maney, York River, in ballast.

Schr. Ripple, Hayden, Baltimore 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Two Brothers, Weaver, Stratford 4 ds., from cruise.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds., with

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31.—Arr., ship Noonday, London; Diara, Cagliari; brigs Moonlight, Buenos Ayres; mea, Cardenas; Penobscot, do.; schr. Fearless, Miragoane.

Sailed.

Steamship Great Eastern has anchored in Quarantine; will sail at 12 M. Sunday; steamships Borussia, for Southampton and Hamburg; City of Baltimore, Liverpool; Marion, for Havana; S. R. Spaulding, ——. Ship Swallow, for San Francisco.

Spoken, &c.

Rollerson—brig, from Georgetown, D. C., for May 31, 30 miles S. of Sandy Hook, by the Edwin No. 2.

Uncas—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, March lat. 35 S., lon. 2 38 E., leaking ten inches per hour, having sprung aleak during a hurricane in the China Sea.

Foreign Ports.

At Demarara, May 10, bark Princeton, Seeley, for New-York May 18, the only Am. vessel in port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST,)
AT
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$16,
$18,
$18,
$20,
GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS........$4 to
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS........10 to
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS........15 to
LINEN COATS,
$0 75,
$1,
$1 25,
$1 50,
$1 75,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50.
BLACK ALPACA COATS........$2 50 to
ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,
AT EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

F. O. F. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 2 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck- Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy White Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR,
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Teas 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A family willing to pay a fair price can obtain superior accommodations in a house where the family consists of but three persons. Address MERCATOR, Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES DESIRING board in the country, will consult their own interest by applying at the agency No. 106 Grand-st., Brooklyn, (Room No. 12.) T. PETIT & CO.